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DR. SUTHERLAND'S
SYSTEM OF
EDUCATING THE HORSE,
WITH RULES FOR TEACHING THE HORSE SOME
FORTY
DIFFERENT TRICKS OR FEATS,

COME WHEN CALLED, MAKE A BOW, SHAKE HANDS, KNOCK ON THE DOOR, CIRCLE AROUND, STAND ON THE TABLE, JUMP OVER THE WHIP, JUMP THROUGH THE HOOP, LIE DOWN, KNEEL DOWN, SIT UP, WALK ON THREE LEGS, STAND ON HIND LEGS, WALK ON HIND LEGS, SAY YES, SAY NO, WALTZ, PICK UP THINGS, HOLD THINGS, CARRY AND FETCH THINGS, TAKE OFF CAP, COAT, MITTENS, &c., UNBUCKLE SADDLE GIRTH AND TAKE OFF SADDLE, OPEN AND SHUT THE DOOR, PUMP WATER, FIRE GUN OR PISTOL AT A MARK, RING A BELL, FIND HIDDEN THINGS, TELL HIS A B C's, ADD, MULTIPLY, SUBTRACT AND DIVIDE, SPELL READ, COUNT OR SELECT THE CARD CALLED FOR, TELL THE TIME OF DAY BY A WATCH, ANSWER ANY QUESTION IN THE MULTIPLICATION TABLE, TELL HIS AGE, DAYS IN THE WEEK, MONTHS IN THE YEAR, &c., TELL FORTUNE, BRING THE CARD CALLED FOR, PLAY CARDS, PASS AROUND THE HAT FOR A COLLECTION.

BEING ENTIRELY "ORIGINAL,"
AND THE

First Work on Educating the Horse ever Published.

ALSO, DIRECTIONS FOR

TAMING, SUBDUCING AND BREAKING

THE YOUNG HORSE TO THE

HALTER, SADDLE AND HARNESS,

AND THE BEST METHOD FOR CURING OR BREAKING THE OLD AND VICIOUS HORSE OF
BALKING, KICKING, REARING AND RUNNING,
AND MAKING THE ONCE WORTHLESS HORSE, AGAIN KIND, GENTLE, AND VALUABLE.
WITH DIRECTIONS FOR SELECTING A GOOD HORSE, AND RULES FOR
TELLING THE AGE OF THE HORSE,

BY G. H. SUTHERLAND, M. D.,

Hermon, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

"The tramp of my steed so swift and strong,
Is dearer than fame and sweeter than song."



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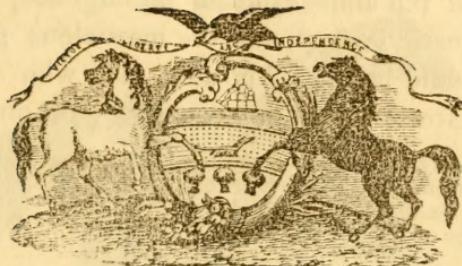
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INTRODUCTION.

" Bound proudly my steed ; nor bound proudly in vain,
 Since thy master is now himself again ;
 And thine be the praise, when the leech's power
 Is idle to conquer the darkened hour—
 By the might of thy sounding hoof to win
 Beauty without and joy within ;
 Beauty, else to my eyes unseen,
 And joy, that then had a stranger been."

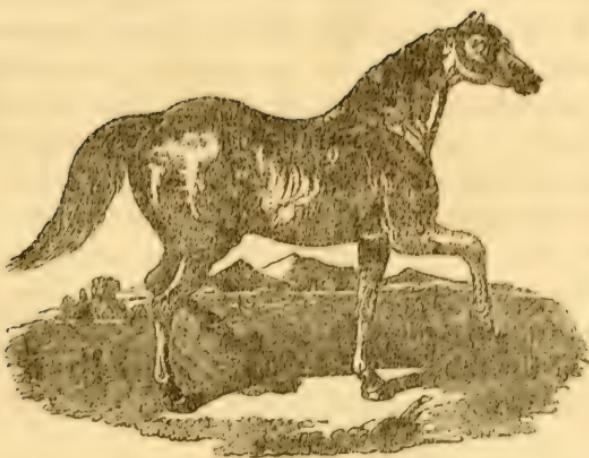
IDLER.

AMONG all the animals with which Providence has stocked the earth, what one can compare, in beauty, speed and service, with the Horse ? While he is possessed of a flight of speed nearly equal to the "Iron Horse," he submits his neck, "clothed in thunder," to be restrained by a silken rein. From the earliest ages the horse has been identified with man in all his perils, triumphs, labors, pleasures and repose. The sentiment has been common among all good men, to treat the horse and dog with especial kindness, and to cherish and protect them, even when the infirmities of old age and long service have rendered them useless.

The horse has always been man's ally and faithful slave. In war he not only moves all the machinery of the field and camp, but shares with his rider all the dangers and fatigues of the

battle. Every branch of industry owes much to his patient toil. He not only patiently toils before the loaded wagon, but shares the excitements and pleasures of the race. Hence there is no animal that so much deserves our warmest sympathy and kind attention. And that man is greatly to be pitied who can honestly say, "I care nothing for a horse;" who has no appreciation of the almost human intelligence, the unflinching spirit, the majestic beauty, and the marvelous power and fleetness of a splendid horse. And that man who will knowingly or wilfully injure or inflict unnecessary pain on the horse,—

" Is only fit for deeds of darkness, stratagems and spoils ;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as eribus.
Let no such man be trusted!"



The Arabian Horse.

CHAPTER I.

A NEW AND ORIGINAL SYSTEM FOR TAMING, BREAKING AND EDUCATING THE YOUNG HORSE.

“They hailed the colt ; for speed and fire
Had marked his breed through dam and sire,
Far back to those whose hoofs had pressed
The sands of Araby the blessed.”

HAVING been engaged for several years past in the practice of medicine, I have been under the necessity of keeping one or more horses for the most part of the time; and as the labor was of a light nature, it was well calculated for breaking and training the young horse, as it gave him almost constant employment, without that wear and tear to the constitution that most kinds of constant labor would produce. And being a great lover of the horse, I have not only trained and broke what few young horses I have owned during this time, to the halter, saddle and harness, but have taught them many feats or

tricks, such as lying down, sitting up, walking on three legs, making bows, jumping the whip, jumping through a hoop, answering questions, unbuckling his saddle girth and taking off his saddle, spelling, counting, telling fortunes, and playing cards: besides breaking or curing many old and vicious horses of balking, rearing, kicking and running away. Many of these were of the very worst character, and my success has been such that if a man possessed a horse that had resisted all manner and kinds of treatment, he was as a last resort brought to me, and I never have yet failed in one instance of making the most vicious horse again perfectly docile and gentle while under my control, and the most of them remained good and faithful servants the remainder of their lives. But some few, after being again exposed to the same influence or treatment that had made them wild or vicious, "returned like the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire." Could those few have remained with me, or been treated with kindness, they no doubt would have remained gentle, true, and faithful to the last.

Rarey's system of taming and subduing the horse is making an almost entire revolution in the treatment of the horse. His system is superior to anything before published, and his name will be ranked with other public benefactors of the age.

I shall not give my system to the public as a rival system; but as a co-worker in that great but neglected field of education, I shall strive to adhere still closer to that one great principle, kindness. I am convinced, by observation as well as experience, that we can successfully tame, subdue and control the most wild and vicious horse by kindness alone, without resorting to the use of drugs, whip, fettters, or strangulation, and make the most vicious and savage horse not only eat from our hands and lie down at our bidding, but follow us around like some pet lamb. By this one great principle, kindness, we can not only successfully govern our families, but control the inmates of schools, workhouses and prisons, and reclaim the most hardened criminal, when all other means fail. And the public have only yet to learn the fact that we can by this same system tame, subdue and control the horse sooner, safer and better than by any other system or method before pra-

ticed by the public. It is an old and true maxim that the "gentle hand leads the elephant by the hair." He surely is the merciful man who puts the whip into the manger and not on to the horse.

All young horses, I contend, can be subdued and rendered kind, safe and useful, by a proper application of the following rules or directions, and my object in laying down these rules will be to teach the horseman how to apply them under different circumstances. These simple rules, with a person possessed of a common share of intelligence and ingenuity, will never fail or disappoint him. There is no "hokus pokus" or black art about them; they are founded on one of those great laws of nature, and can be successfully applied by any person of judgment and ingenuity.

Since taming and subduing the young horse is one of the first lessons, or the A B C in that important but ill understood process of preparing the young horse for all those many and important situations in society that he is destined as well as qualified by his nature to occupy; whether in the homely gear of field labor, or in the gorgeous trappings of the tournament or chariot of war, or to astonish the world with his mighty flights of speed, like the Flying Childers or Godolphin Arabian, or more recently, our Planet, Fashion, Flora Temple, Ethan Allen, or Geo. M. Patchen,—how necessary then that we make a proper beginning, that we thoroughly understand the business that we are engaged in; for it is equally true of the young horse as of the child, "just as the twig is bent the tree is inclined." It is much easier to prevent an evil than to eradicate it after it is once established.

My system is founded on the principle that "Adam's fall" did not in the least affect his horse—that all of those vicious and dangerous habits that our horses possess are not natural to the horse, but have been taught him in different ways, by mischievous or ignorant grooms. The Lord, after he had created what few horses and other stock necessary for old father Adam to commence business with, pronounced them all "good," and we have every reason for believing it was so. This being the case, how important that we so manage our horses that they

shall not contract one bad or dangerous vice to reduce their value, or render them unsafe or dangerous.

The horse has no consciousness of his strength or power, beyond his experience; and if we can succeed, while taming and breaking him, in keeping him in ignorance of his power to do mischief, we shall have no trouble in making the young horse, in every instance, perfectly gentle and obedient; cultivate his noble qualities, and let these useless and dangerous passions lie dormant and inactive; strive first to gain his friendship, and then his love. The horse reasons very imperfectly; give him a mind in proportion to his strength, and he would soon demand the green fields for his inheritance, where he could "roam where he pleased and breathe the fresh air," and would deny all right of man to enslave him.

With this system the owner of the horse can successfully tame, subdue and break to the halter, saddle and harness his young colts or horses, without the use of the whip, drugs, or fetters, and without their contracting one bad habit to render them dangerous or worthless. By this system you can cure the vicious horse of all his old and vicious habits that he has acquired by bad management, and make the worthless and dangerous animals again good and valuable servants the remainder of their lives. This system of educating the horse being entirely original, and the first work of the kind ever published in this or any other country, it will be sought after with avidity in this age of fast men, fast women and fast horses. The more the horse is educated, the more obedient and companionable he will be, and the more he will be loved, and consequently better cared for.



The Horse of All Work.

CHAPTER II.

TAMING AND SUBDUCING THE HORSE.

“ And mettled nags shall paw the earth, and prance,
Restive to bear, as light as ocean’s surf,
Their graceful burthens o’er the springy turf ;
Impatient for the golden hour, when
The test shall come, of which equestrienne
Shall wear the rose-wreath, meed of merit proud,
Amid the plaudits of the smiling crowd,
For having gained, by flying o’er the green,
The royal title of the Turf’s Fair Queen.”

HOWEVER horsemen may differ in relation to the manner of inculcating the first lessons, all seem to agree that perfect kindness and gentleness should characterize our first endeavors to bring the young horse into subjection.

The breaking and training the young horse to all the different kinds of service for which, when matured, he will be used, should commence at an early age. The reason for this is ob-

vious. As the young horse advances towards maturity he becomes fixed in his habits and more strong and resolute, and is able to offer greater resistance. In training and breaking the horse too much pains cannot be taken to have every description of halter, harness or other fixings put upon him perfectly sound and strong. Accidents arising from defects in the halter, harness or carriage, are not only dangerous to the horseman, but often ruinous to the young horse.

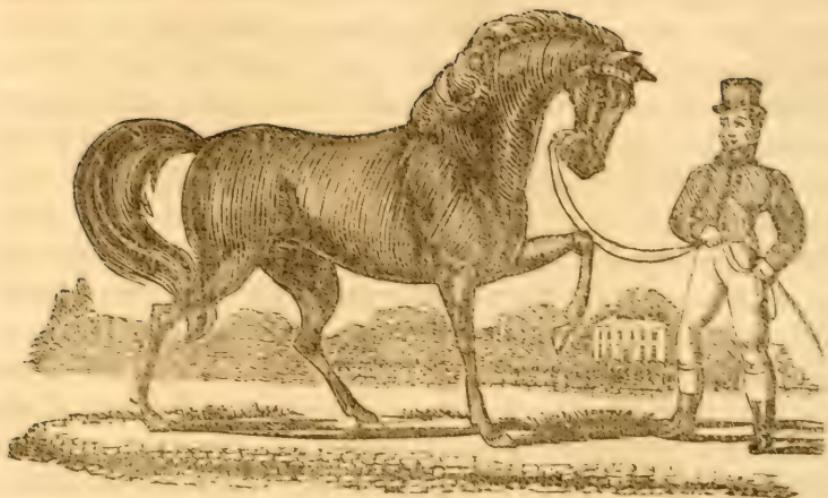
Before you commence taming or subduing the young horse, prepare a large room or stable where you can confine him and be excluded as much as possible from view, and from every thing that might tend to disturb him; remove all children, dogs and hens from your stable; have the floor well littered with straw, tan bark or saw dust: next prepare your pocket with a few handfuls of corn, or some other grain, or a few crackers.

All being now ready, you will next proceed to get him into the stable. This is very easily accomplished by first leading in some broke horse, and placing him in one corner, in plain view from the yard. The young horse will generally very soon walk in of his own accord; if not, do not undertake to drive him in at once. Avoid all haste: walk quietly around his yard, keep your arms hanging by your side; now very gradually give him less room, by slowly closing around him; he will not attempt to break away unless you frighten him; keep following him around until he will soon walk into the stable. Now give him time to examine his apartment, when he will soon become reconciled to his situation. The horse has a natural inclination to examine everything, and this he does by first taking a look at it, and then smelling or putting his nose upon it—this is his way of examising things. Although he may examine a thing ever so sharply by looking at it, yet he does not appear to be satisfied until he has touched it with his nose. When frightened by any object, he will run a short distance, but will soon return, and very cautiously walk around it a short distance off, gradually coming nearer with his head reached out as far as possible, until he can touch it with his nose, then all is right. Knowing this singular characteristic of the horse you will be better prepared to manage him. As soon as he appears quiet, go gently into his stall, (better to be alone

if possible,) slowly walk around his apartment, talk to him, give him every opportunity to examine you. He will soon learn that you are not disposed to injure him, and the presence of the broke horse inspires confidence, and he will soon allow you to place your hand on him. Now caress him, rub his head, neck or body, or the part nearest you very gently at every opportunity ; quietly touch and rub those places that are agreeable to him ; those places that he cannot easily rub or touch with his mouth or feet, such as the back, top of the hips, jowles, the underside of the neck and head. There is a quieting, or soothing, or if you please a sort of mesmeric influence in those gentle strokes or "passes" that no animal can resist. He will soon allow you to rub or handle his body without flying from you. Give him often a few kernels of corn or a bit of cracker. As soon as he will allow you to walk up to him and handle every part of his body, and eat from your hands, you have got him sufficiently tamed to halter. Many young horses will allow you to walk up to them at once, and place the halter on their heads, while others are more shy and timid ; but the majority will allow you to place the halter on their heads in from fifteen minutes to half an hour.

While taming and subduing the young horse, great care should be taken to reward every act of obedience by gentle-caress, a pat and a kind word. There is no secret in the business—it is accomplished by kindness alone ; you can conquer him by kindness, and you gain his love by caresses, and the horse that loves you will obey you. But a man, to succeed in taming and breaking the horse, must be at least half horse—he must love and almost worship him, and feel like exclaiming—

"The tramp of my steed, so swift and strong,
Is dearer than fame and sweeter than song."



The English Hunter.

CHAPTER III.

BREAKING THE YOUNG HORSE TO THE HALTER

“With spurning hoof he paws the ground,
He champs his bit, and looks around—
On high he waves his lofty crest,
Erects his ears, expands his chest;
And, like the rainbow’s arch, his neck
Is curved, tho’ not with bridle’s check.
Restless he stands, with nostrils wide,
And with his neighing seems to chide
The huntsmen for their long delay,
For eager he pants to hark away !”

AFTER your horse has become sufficiently gentle, and will allow you to approach him without flying from you, and allow you to handle every part of his body, and eat from your hand, or, perhaps, as many will by this time follow you around the stable, you may place the halter on his head.

Always use a leather halter in breaking the young horse : let

the leather be strong and pliable, and easily and nicely fitted to his head. Never put a rope halter on a young horse; the cords are hard, and hurt his head when he pulls ever so lightly. Being hurt, the horse will instinctively try to get his head out of the halter, and the harder he pulls the tighter and harder it will pinch and hurt his head, and he will generally pull and struggle until the halter breaks, or he throws himself several times, and by this means not only contracts the habit of pulling but endangers his life and limbs.

All being now ready you will take the halter in your left hand, and very slowly approach the colt; don't be in a hurry; give him time to examine every part of the halter in his own particular way. While he is examining the halter, caress and feed him from your pocket; perhaps while you are caressing and feeding him you can place the halter on his head, but if he should be somewhat wild or shy, you can always succeed in the following manner: Unbuckle the top of your halter, and then take hold of the end of the long strap that goes over his head with your right hand and carry it under his neck, while you reach the left hand over his neck and grasp the end of this same long strap. Now lower the halter just enough to get his nose into the nose-piece, and then raise up the halter to its proper place and fasten your buckle, and all is right.

In haltering and leading the young horse it would be well to bear in mind the old maxim, "that the gentle hand leads the elephant by a hair." Next splice out your halter some twelve or fourteen feet, so that you can let him walk around the stable without checking him or letting go the halter.

After he has become somewhat used to the halter, you can begin to give him some idea about being led. Don't undertake to hold him still, or draw him after you; if you do not make him pull he never will try, for he knows nothing about his strength. You can begin to control him by gently taking up the halter in your hand and shortening the distance between you and him. Never pull on the halter in a straight line with his body, but first step to the right or left, and then pull him gently towards you, as he has nothing to brace either side of his neck; he will soon be compelled to yield to a steady pull on the halter; as soon as he moves one or more steps towards

you, stop and caress him. Whenever you pull on the halter in this way, speak to him pleasantly, and call him by his name; the horse soon learns to comprehend what we say, and by addressing him always with the same gentle tone of voice in connection with the same requirements, he very readily becomes willing to obey merely by addressing him. When you have succeeded in making him step towards you, and after rewarding him suitably, gently pull him the other way, first to the right and then to the left, or vice versa. Repeat this operation until he will follow you in any direction around the stable, not knowing that he has the power to do otherwise, and since you have treated him with so much kindness he is no longer afraid of you, and by your caresses and gentle voice you have so far conquered him and gained his friendship, that he would sooner follow you than not. Now you can remove the broke horse, for by this time he will leave even his father and mother and follow you. After leading him back and forth around the stable for a short time, open the door of his stable. Now lead him back and forth by it several times, and then you may take him out into the yard or street. Always in taming and haltering the young horse, see that there is no person either in or around the stable, as the presence of the second person not only attracts his attention but often frightens him. By treating the horse in this gentle and humane manner, you soon banish all fear, and likewise gain his love, and he will strive to obey you, not only because it is a pleasure, but in order to receive those little rewards in the shape of caresses and corn that he has been in the habit of receiving for obedience. There is no horse so wild or vicious but what can be completely tamed and subdued, and will submit to be led around in any direction, by a proper application of these rules, without as much as once rearing or throwing themselves.



The English Thoroughbred.

C H A P T E R I V.

BREAKING THE YOUNG HORSE TO THE SADDLE

“Gamarra is a dainty steed,
Strong, bay, and of a noble breed,
Full of fire and full of bone,
With all his line of fathers known.
Fine his nose and nostrils thin,
But blown abroad by the pride within.
His mane is like a river flowing,
And his eyes like embers glowing
In the darkness of the night,
And his pace as swift as light.”

In breaking the young horse to the saddle, you will treat him in that same gentle and quiet manner as directed in taming and breaking them to the halter. Many horsemen first break their young horses to the harness before they attempt to ride them, and it is often the best plan of management. Indeed, there are very few young horses, if any, that have been properly broke

to the halter and harness, but what you could mount and ride with perfect ease and safety.

Before you commence breaking your horse to the saddle, prepare a suitable room or stable: have the floor well littered with straw or tanbark, and remove everything that would tend to frighten or disturb him, and if possible have no other person in or around the stable to distract or attract his attention. Now place upon him a good strong bridle, with a plain snaffle bit. You will have no trouble in putting on his bridle, as he will not notice the difference between the bridle and the halter that he has been in the habit of wearing, except in the bit: this he may not relish quite so well at first, but he will very soon become accustomed to its presence in his mouth. Next take the saddle in your hand and let him examine it, look at it, smell of it, and rub his nose against it, and when he has had sufficient time to make the necessary examinations, and satisfied himself that there is nothing about it that will hurt or injure him, you will take the saddle under your right arm, and while you are caressing him, gently place it on his back, give it quite a number of shakes, that he may be aware of the presence of the saddle on his back; if he is not disposed to object to its being there, you may very gently place the crouper under his tail, and then make the saddle fast to its place by buckling the girth moderately tight around him. Allow him to stand for a short time in his stall, or until he gets somewhat used to the presence and pressure of the saddle. If your bridle has double reins, so much the better, if not, you will attach another temporary set, and by means of those extra reins, and a ring prepared for the purpose in the front end of your saddle, "check up" your horse to any required position, and have him by this means more completely under your control.

Have your check quite loose at first, and then tighten it as circumstances or your taste may dictate, as you progress in breaking your horse, but always loosen it while your horse is standing. You can now lead him around for a short time, or until he becomes somewhat used to the crouper and the check rein.

As soon as he appears quiet and docile, throw the other reins over his head, as you would in riding, and then with a

hand on either side of his saddle, walk by his side and drive him around the stable, stop often and caress him, and feed him from your pocket. As soon as he will allow you to drive him around in this way, and start and stop when bid, you may place your right foot in the stirrup, and with your right hand bearing on the opposite side of your saddle, bear quite hard in the stirrup. Repeat this often, first on one side, and then on the other; now in the same way place your foot in the stirrup and raise yourself slowly up; if he appears afraid or restless, stop and caress him. Whenever you make a move to lead or mount him, speak to him pleasantly, call him by name; always use the same gentle tones of voice.

If he will submit to all this and remain quiet, you can throw your body across the saddle, or throw your leg over his croup and place yourself in the saddle. Now pat and caress him while sitting in the saddle; mount and dismount several times. As soon as you can mount and dismount, and turn him this way and that way, and start and stop when bid, you may commence to ride him around the room or stable. Always keep your left rein the shortest, and in this way you will prevent him from making any sudden spring. Give him a few lessons in this way stopping him often, mounting and dismounting until you can ride him in any direction you may choose, and then you may take him into a large yard or the street. Perhaps you would do well now to make his check somewhat tighter—this alone is one powerful means of conquering and controlling the young horse, but never allow it to be on him any great length of time very tight, while standing, or while you are caressing him—always loosen the check rein. Give him short rides at first; if he appears restless or angry, talk to him. If necessary, stop and dismount and loosen his check, and walk around him; as soon as he appears quiet, mount him again, and he will soon allow you to mount him without moving a foot, and ride him in any direction without as much as once rearing or throwing himself or his rider, and has not contracted one bad habit or vice while breaking, to reduce his value, or render him in any way unsafe or dangerous.

As your horse becomes gentle you can lengthen or shorten his check until you bring his head and neck into any position your judgment or fancy may dictate. Much has been said and

written on the use and abuse of the "check rein." While one would recommend it under some particular circumstances, others again would condemn it altogether. The check rein, I consider, like many of our physicians, good in their place; but I must confess, too often found out of their place.

In breaking our young horses to the saddle and harness, it would be almost impossible to dispense with the check rein. It is a powerful means of controlling the horse, and bringing his head and neck into that graceful position so much admired by all amateurs of the horse. Our horses will often look, travel, and in every way closely match, except in the carrying of their heads, and by the humane use of the check, we can remedy this one defect, and make the match perfect. But in breaking the young horse to the "turf," or for a "fast nag," we should dispense with it almost entirely. Instead of forcing the head up and the nose in, we should allow them to extend them as much as possible, for the more the head, neck and body are brought into a straight line, the more straight and direct the "breathing tube" that leads from the lungs, and consequently the freer and easier the breathing will be, and this is quite an important item with the sporting man.

Never use martingales on a young horse when you ride him for the first few times. Every movement of the hand should go directly to the bit, in the direction in which it is applied, without the martingales to change the direction of the force applied. After your horse has been rode until he is well accustomed to the bit, you may then find it an advantage to put martingales on him; indeed they are almost indispensable.

Nothing now remains to complete his education but to teach him his paces; this is of the greatest importance, as on his perfection in them depends much of his future usefulness and value. No pace is of so much importance to the young horse as the walk, and the young horse should be thoroughly drilled in this before any attempt is made to push him into the trot.

Don't be over anxious to have your horse acquire a reputation for a "fast horse" before he has learned to move well in a natural trot. In riding always keep your reins snug, no matter how gentle the horse; the gentlest horse is liable to become frightened, besides your horse always needs a gentle pressure on the bit. Occasionally he should be pushed to his extreme

speed in the trot, but he should be kept at it only for a few moments at a time, and whenever he has done well reward him with a kind and soothing word.

What greater luxury can a man possess than a young and gallant steed, well broke to the saddle, and what can be more exhilarating or soul stirring than to escape from the confined office, or hot and dusty city, and throw ourselves into the saddle and gallop over the country and snuff the fresh morning air. A celebrated physician once said "if there was any cure for consumption it was in horseback riding."

"With a glancing eye and curving mane,
He neighs and champs on the bridle rein,
One spring and his saddled back I press,
And ours is a common happiness.

"There is life in the breeze as we hasten on,
With each bound some care of earth is gone,
And the languid pulse begins to play,
And the night of my soul is turned to day."



The American Trotter.

CHAPTER V.

DIRECTIONS FOR BREAKING THE YOUNG HORSE TO THE HARNESS.

“ ‘Tis the rapture of motion—a hurrying cloud,
When the loosened winds are breathing loud,
And the dizzy earth seems reeling by,
And nought is at rest but the arching sky.
And nature, with all her love and grace,
In the depths of my spirit can find no place.”

IDLER.

In breaking the young horse to the harness, you will treat him in that same quiet and gentle manner recommended in taming and breaking to the halter and saddle. You will take him into a large tight stable; first remove every thing that might tend to frighten or disturb him; better to be alone with him if possi-

ble, for the presence of a second person not only attracts his attention, but often frightens him, and I have always found by experience that I could control and manage a horse better and sooner while alone with him, than when assisted by another person. After he has been in the stable a sufficient length of time to have examined his apartment thoroughly, and satisfied himself that there is nothing about the premises that will injure him, you can fetch in your harness and place it on him in piecemeals. Work very slow—allow him time to examine every part before you place it on him, in his own peculiar manner, by looking, smelling and rubbing his nose on it. The horse always feels quite interested in these examinations, and always displays a sort of satisfaction after he has gone through with his investigations. And the quickest and easiest way of breaking the young horse to any one business is, to allow and encourage him to become interested in all that business he is about to engage in.

After you have succeeded in placing the harness on him, allow him to stand in his stall until he becomes somewhat used to the presence and pressure of the different parts, and will allow you to rattle them about, without his caring for them, and will eat from your hand. Now lead him around the stable for a short time ; if he appears restless or angry, stop and caress him ; as soon as he appears quiet, check him up quite loosely, and take down the lines and drive him around the stable. When he becomes familiar with the harness, check and lines, and will start when told, and stop when bid, and turn this way and that way, you can take him out into some yard or street and drive him around ; stop often and talk to and caress him. When you want him to go tell him to go, and when you want him to stop say whoa ; always tell the horse in a gentle tone of voice what you wish him to do; talk to him in plain language, and not talk to your horse as many of our best horsemen often do. They will say, for instance, go along, whoa ; whoa, go along ; back, whoa ; and whoa, back. Now how in the name of common sense is the poor horse to understand what they want ? He is told to go, and in the same breath he is told to stop—told to stop and at the same time told to go, and often receives the lash for doing as he is bid. How can any reasonable man expect his horse to obey when addressed after this manner ? The horse is not a fool ; he is often

possessed of superior talents to many of his more favored masters, and if he was only possessed with the gift of speech like Baalam's Ass of old, would often be capable of giving their masters useful and important lessons on the treatment of the horse.

The horse not only soon learns to comprehend what we say to him, but also understands our gestures as well as the different expressions of our countenances. As soon as he will allow you to drive him around the yard or street, and obey you as in the stable, you can place him before a good strong sulky. It is absolutely necessary that you have a good strong harness, as well as all other fixtures in breaking the horse. Many good and valuable young horses have been ruined by having some part of an old rotten harness or carriage give way while driving, to say nothing about the limbs broken and lives lost by the occurrence.

Give him time to examine the sulkey, turn it round, let him smell of it and touch it with his nose, and stand by it until he does not care for it. Now let him stand directly before the sulkey, while some person stands on the right side and holds him by the bit, while you stand on the left side facing the sulkey. Now run your left hand back until it rests on his hips, and then lay hold of the shafts with your right hand, and draw the sulkey very gently up until the shafts are square over him, and then let them down very gently and place them in the shaft-bearers. As soon as they are in place, shake them so that he may feel them against his sides. If he will bear them without scaring, fasten your tags and side straps. Now lead him around until he becomes used to the presence and motion of the sulkey, and then gradually work back with the lines in your hand, until you get behind the sulkey, and then drive him around; stop often and caress him, and feed him from your pocket. It is very important that your horse should go gentle the first time you hitch him up. After you have driven him in this way a short time, he appears docile, you can, while he is walking along, gently draw yourself up into the seat, and all will now go well. After you have walked him around a short time there is not half the danger of his becoming frightened: give him a short drive before the sulkey every day until he is perfectly gentle, and then you may place him before any other light carriage, or by the side of another broke horse, and if you are breaking him for the farm, or for

hauling heavy loads, you can gradually increase his load until he will draw any reasonable amount without once knowing that he has the power or ability to do otherwise. After your horse is sufficiently broke to the harness you can either allow him to carry his head as nature may dictate, or by a humane and proper use of the "check rein," bring his head and neck into whatever position your judgment or fancy may dictate; but never allow your horse to stand for any length of time in that restraint and unnatural position that the check rein often places him in. Always use in breaking the young horse a bridle without blinds. Allow him to see everything moving about him. The horse will often become frightened at what he can only half see, when if he could have a plain view, he would see nothing to become frightened at.

In driving the young horse, the gentlest care should be taken to keep each pace clear and distinct from each other. While walking he should be made to walk, and not allowed to trot. While trotting, as in walking, care must be taken that he keeps steadily at his pace, and not allowed to slack into a walk. In driving always keep your reins snug. Whenever you push him to the top of his speed, keep him well in hand and the reins snug, that he may learn to bear well on the bit, as it is by means of the reins chiefly that the horse, when going a high flight of speed, is kept steady in his pace.

The art of driving well, cannot be taught by any written instructions; practice and ingenuity can alone make a skilfull horseman. The young horse should be driven every day at a moderate pace two or three miles, occasionally crowding him to the utmost stretch of his speed; by doing this, he, if possessed of the right metal, soon acquires a relish for those "bursts of speed." Care must be taken that while you are endeavouring to develop his powers in the trot, that you must not neglect his other paces. This is my method or system of taming and breaking the young horse, and I have never failed in one instance in making the most wild and vicious horse perfectly true and gentle.

CHAPTER VI.

A NEW AND ORIGINAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATING THE HORSE, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR TEACHING HIM FORTY DIFFERENT TRICKS.

"To steeds has nature with transcendent art
Lent human feelings and a human heart.
They recognize their rider from afar,
And neighing, hail the chief renowned in war;
Or if in death he fall upon the plain,
They groan, lamenting o'er the comrade slain."

CYRREGETICS OF OPPIAN.

I NEXT proceed to give you my system of educating the horse. This system is wholly ORIGINAL with me. Indeed, it would have been impossible for me to have borrowed any part thereof, from any other work of the kind, for it is well known to every one at all conversant with the literature of the day, that there is not at the present time *one single work* published on *Educating* the horse. Neither has there ever been, and for this reason I now propose to take a few steps in this before untrodden but inviting path which leads to this neglected and unexplored field of labor. And as the present period is one of almost a "horse mania," anything relating to, or that will in any way tend to improve the horse, add to his beauty, speed or usefulness, render him more safe or companionable, will be eagerly sought after. The horse is not only one of the most beautiful animals that inhabit our globe, but the most intelligent. Man has not yet dreamed of the amount of natural talent possessed by the horse, or the mental culture that he is susceptible of.

We often read, in works of fiction, of the marvelous exploits of the almost human intelligence, displayed by the horse. But "truth is often stranger than fiction," and was never more fully demonstrated than by the horse. The different feats and tricks that he has been taught to perform, are really astonishing, and the man capable of teaching the horse all of those wonderful and mysterious tricks, would have been considered a few years ago in league with the devil, would have been convicted of witchcraft, and executed according to law, "in such case made and provided."

Many of the readers of this work will no doubt remember the "White Pilgrim," a fine little cream colored horse that I educated some seven years since, and I cannot give a better idea of what the horse is capable of being taught, than to here insert a short sketch of his performances, taken from the *St. Lawrence Republican*, published at Ogdensburg, and copied into most of the leading papers throughout the county:

Written for the *St. Lawrence Republican*.

ONE OF THE HORSES.

HERMON, October 8th, 1854.

To the Editors of the St. Lawrence Republican:

During my wanderings a short time since, I chanced to stop at Hermon. Hearing while there of Dr. Sutherland's learned colt, had the curiosity to go and see him, and found him a prodigy in learning, besides being quite a curiosity. The doctor calls him the "White Pilgrim." He is only three years old; his color is light nankeen, white mane and tail, and white eyes. He is a splendid little horse. The doctor tells me that he has owned him only six months—rode or drove him almost every day, (as he has kept no other horse, and his ride is considerable, they inform me,) but still during that brief time, he has broke him to the saddle and harness, and taught him the different feats I saw him perform, such as standing upon his hind feet, jumping the whip, kneeling down, lying down, sitting up and walking on three legs. He will unbuckle a common saddle girth, and take off his own saddle: he will step up to his

own master, make a very low bow, shake hands, take his cap, coat and mittens off, and lay them away, and when told, bring them all back to him again. With cards he will tell his age, the days in the week, months in the year, &c. With the alphabet, he will spell any simple word put out to him. Spread out a number of playing cards, and he will fetch the one called for. He will play a good game of "old Sledge," and beat you as often as you can him, and tell your fortune if requested. He will waltz around his yard, with quite as much ease and grace as some of our country gentlemen, and pass around the hat for a contribution at the close of the performance. Beat this who can!

There is no humbug about this, and any one can see the same at any time by calling on G. H. Sutherland, of Hermon, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. He is a rare specimen of horse flesh, and his equal, I think, for beauty, activity and intelligence, could not be found, considering the labor performed by him and the short time he has been under discipline; and the doctor certainly deserves credit of being a great horse man.

Yours in haste,

A SUBSCRIBER.

I have now at the present time (1861) a small black horse colt, some months old, that is really a "prodigy" in learning. I call him "Crazy Joe." He is grandson to that celebrated trotting stallion, "Grey Eagle," on the father's side, and also grandson to that equally celebrated trotting stallion, "Tom Jefferson," on the mother's side, and considering the age and time spent in educating him, he is really a wonder, and to give you some idea of what a colt some four months old is capable of being taught, I will here insert a notice of his performances when only four months old, taken from the *Courier & Journal* published at Canton, St. Lawrence County:

MIRACLES WILL NEVER CEASE.

Many of our subscribers will no doubt remember reading the account of Dr. Sutherland's learned horse, "White Pilgrim," that he educated some six years ago. By many the feats and

tricks that he would perform were considered miracles, and he was no doubt a highly educated horse.

But the doctor tells us that he has now a four year old mare that he calls "Crazy Jane," that will step up to a table and take a game of "Old Sledge" with any person, and play as fast and correct as most men, besides spelling any simple word put to her, tell her age, days in the week, months in the year, &c., and perform many other feats both curious and interesting. The doctor has also a young colt by this same mare, some four months old, that he calls "Crazy Joe," that is really a prodigy. He will now not only play at cards, spell, count, answer questions, by nodding and shaking his head, but perform many other curious feats too numerous to mention.

If any one should be in the least credulous about the truth of these statements, he has only to call on Dr. Sutherland at his residence in Hermon, N. Y., who would be most happy to remove any doubts, by exhibiting his learned horses.

* * *

My success has been such in taming, breaking and educating the horse, that after being often solicited, I have at last consented to make it public. I have endeavored in writing this part of the work, to make it both interesting and useful, and if it should be the means of making that noble animal more useful, and better his condition, I am amply rewarded.

CHAPTER VII.

TRICK 1ST—TO COME WHEN CALLED

WILL be the first trick or feat to teach the horse after he has been properly tamed and broke to the halter. This trick is very soon taught to the young horse, and will not only serve as a sort of stepping-stone to other tricks that follow, but it is a very pretty and convenient accomplishment for any young horse to possess, besides adding materially to his value. To teach the horse this trick and many of those that follow, it will be necessary to provide a small training yard some 30 feet square, or what would be still better, one with eight sides, or eight square; let it be surrounded with a high tight fence, so high that the horse will not even think of breaking out; have the ground inside well littered with straw, saw dust or tan bark. If you should not wish to go to the expense or trouble of building such a yard, a large stable with the stalls removed will answer a very good purpose. Indeed a person could teach his horse many of those tricks in any common stable. Next provide your pocket with a few handfulls of corn, or a few cookies, so that you will be able to pay him well for every time that he obeys, or makes an effort to obey. In educating, as in taming and breaking, better to be all alone with your horse, if possible, and treat him always with the most affectionate kindness. Never allow yourself to get angry or out of patience with him. Never use the whip unless absolutely necessary to make him obey you, and then very gently. All being now ready you will take your horse into his training yard or stable, splice out his halter with some small rope or cord to some 15 or 20 feet; you will now take hold of the cord with your left hand and with a long "bow whip" in your right: stop some six feet in front of

him, and then address him with, *come Charlie*, or *come Kitty*, (always calling your horse by his name), and at the same time hit him lightly around his fore legs with your whip, and then by means of the cord lead him up to you. Now talk to him, pat, caress and give him a few kernels from your pocket; always speak to your horse in a pleasant manner, tell him what you want, repeat the same words or sentences every time in connection with the same act or actions, and he will soon learn to comprehend what you say. Every time that you call on him to *come to you*, call him by his name, and hit him around the fore legs with your whip. When he walks up to you drop your whip and caress him. Now gradually work back by taking hold nearer the end of the rope'; as soon as he will walk up to you when called, or at the *crack of the whip*, you can take off his halter and turn him loose in his yard, and he will now not only hurry up when called to receive the caresses and corn, but he has likewise learned that this is the only way of escape from the lash; repeat these lessons often until he will come to you from any part of the yard at the crack of the whip, and then you can take him into the field or street, and he will follow you around like some pet lamb without your saying one word, merely by the motion of your whip. By the humane and timely use of the whip, you can compel him to perform any of the following tricks which makes it a certainty, and you will never be disappointed. First, gain his love by kindness, and then you can mould him as you would a child, into whatever form you may choose,—that is if you are composed of the proper material and understand "Horseology."

CHAPTER VIII.

TRICK 2D—TO MAKE A BOW.

To teach your horse to make a bow, it will not be necessary to take him into your training yard—any common stable will answer a very good purpose. For teaching this trick and many that will follow, it will be necessary to provide yourself with a small rod, something like a small walking cane,—a gentleman's walking cane would answer every purpose; let the lower end be brought to a point.

While your horse is standing in your yard or in the stable, step in front of him and address him with, good morning Charlie! or good day Jenny! (or whatever his name may be,) and at the same time touch him quite hard with the point of your rod in the breast, and he will instantly make a grab with his mouth for the rod. This will produce a bow like motion of the head—this you are to take for a bow; now caress him, and give him a few kernels of corn from your pocket, or a bit of cookie. Repeat this several times each day, and he will soon make quite a genteel bow merely by addressing him with good morning or good day. If he should hesitate at first in making his bow, you could touch him (unnoticed by any one) near the point of the shoulder with the end of your right thumb. This is quite a pretty little trick, and is very readily taught to almost any horse. If you should think of educating your horse, or if you should only think of teaching him a very few tricks you would do well to take him into his yard once or more times each day as you have leisure or inclination, and commence with the first

trick, and rehearse them over from first to last several times at each exercise. The horse is not the only animal that can be educated. The same system or rules can be applied in educating the ass, mule, dog, sheep, hog, goat, deer, and almost any other animal of the brute creation.

CHAPTER IX.

TRICK 3RD—TO SHAKE HANDS.

To teach a horse to shake hands it will not be necessary to take him into your yard; any common stall or stable will answer every purpose. While your horse is standing in his stall or yard, step in front of him and address him with "Come, Charlie, give me your foot," or "Come, Jimmy," (or whatever his name is.) and at the same time hit him lightly several times on his *fore leg* with your rod, or until he will commence to strike or paw, and when he does this you will reach out your hand and take hold of his leg, and bring it forward and hold it for a short time, while you caress and feed him from your pocket.

Repeat this several times each day, and your horse will soon reach out his foot and shake hands with you merely by speaking or extending the arm, as in the act of shaking hands. This trick is very soon taught to a young horse, and when your horse will walk up to you, make a low bow, and shake hands with you, it certainly looks friendly in him, if no more.

In teaching the horse to "come when called," or to "shake hands," and many or most of the tricks that follow, you can adopt any sign or signal that you may choose, to make your horse come when you wish, or make a bow, or shake hands, only have it understood between you and your horse, and in this way those standing around cannot tell by what means it is accomplished.

For instance, you can instruct your horse to come to you at the crack of the whip, or shake hands by extending the hand,

and make a bow by snapping the fingers, and not be under the necessity of calling upon them in words to perform certain feats or actions, which make it appear more mysterious and interesting to spectators.

CHAPTER X

TRICK 4TH—TO KNOCK AT THE DOOR

IN teaching the horse to knock at the door, you will use the door of your yard, or construct a temporary door for him to practice upon. Now place the horse before the door upon which you wish him to rap, and, standing on the near side, you will tap him lightly on the left fore leg, as in teaching him to shake hands, and call upon him to knock on the door. This will cause him to strike or paw with his foot, in anger perhaps, and by placing him at the proper distance from the door, he will strike it with his toe. For this you must caress and reward him, and by frequent repetition he will soon learn to knock upon a door as certainly and as knowingly as many of our "spiritual rappers." This trick is scarcely entitled to the name of trick, and is of itself rather a simple affair, but when united with others that follow, it adds materially to its value. In this place we merely teach the horse to knock on the door; before we get through, we shall teach him not only to knock on the door, but to unfasten, then open it, pass through, and shut the door behind him; the whole of which make a splendid affair.

In educating your horse, you will often succeed better to take him into your training yard, and rehearse the different tricks already taught him, on an empty stomach, or when he is somewhat hungry, as he will then be more anxious to obey, in order to receive the little rewards in the form of corn, crackers or cookies.

In rehearsing the tricks, commence at the first, and rehearse them in order, as you have taught them. In calling upon your horse to perform different tricks, always speak in a plain, distinct voice, call him by his name, tell him what you want: if to lie down, tell him to lie down.

Always use the same language, or as near as possible, in connection with the same requests, and the horse soon learns to comprehend what you say.

CHAPTER XI.

TRICK 5—TO STAND ON A TABLE.

You will commence teaching the horse to stand on a table by first making him step upon some strong box or platform ten or twelve inches high, and after suitably rewarding him in order to make him yield cheerful obedience, you can gradually increase the hight of your box or platform until he will rear up and place his feet on the top of a strong table, or even higher if required. If you should be so disposed, you can soon teach your horse to rear up and place his fore feet in the "tail end" of a wagon, (constructed for the purpose,) or any common low cart or wagon, and allow himself to be drawn around. This can be done by first making him place his fore feet in the back end of any strong sled or sleigh, and then with caresses, &c., keep him quiet while he can be drawn around. Repeat this often, gradually increasing the hight of your carriage, until your horse will rear up, place his fore feet in the back end of any strong cart or wagon, and allow himself to be drawn around. By the same gradual process you can soon teach one of those small Lilliputian ponies not only to place his fore feet upon a common table, but leap upon it with all four of his feet as readily as a cat would leap upon a counter. Since you will want a good strong table for teaching this trick and many others that will follow, I here annex the description of such an one as you will find convenient, and will answer all purposes for which a table will be needed.

Perhaps the best plan would be, first, to make a common

strong table, some thirty inches high, and three feet square. Let the legs be three inches square, and the top of inch and a half plank. This will make a table sufficiently strong to allow any small horse to place his fore feet upon it. Place an incl board fourteen inches wide, edgwise through the centre of your table, then divide one side of your table into three steps or stairs about three inches high, and six inches wide. In some of the tricks which follow, such as playing cards, &c., these steps or stairs will be found very useful to spread the cards upon.

CHAPTER XII.

TRICK 6TH—TO CIRCLE AROUND.

TAKE your horse to his training yard or some large room. You can remove the bridle or make it fast to a surcingle placed around him for that purpose. First start him on the walk around the yard, and after he has made two or three circuits of the yard, you will say to him "Go the other way, sir," and at the same time turn him with your whip and send him the other way. Stop him often and caress and feed him. Repeat as often as may be necessary, at different rates of speed, until he will circle around at full gallop, and turn this way and that way, at the crack of the whip or word of command. Repeat this often, stopping him every few moments while you caress him and feed him from your pocket. As soon as he has learned to have implicit confidence in you, and feels assured that you will not injure, but reward him, for quick obedience, he may be taken into the open field or street, and he will soon learn to circle around you without bridle or halter. This is an easy but important trick, because it is readily understood by the horse, and will furnish a good criterion to determine whether he has acquired the willingness and confidence necessary in his subsequent training.

Be very cautious about the use of the whip, or harsh language, remembering that perfect, cheerful obedience is your object, and that can be secured only by great patience and gentleness. This trick not only serves as a connecting link in our chain, but is of itself a beautiful accomplishment for the

young horse; for there is perhaps no way in which the horse can so well display his activity, or beautiful proportions, as in circling around his master, turning this way and that: to say nothing of removing both halter and bridle, and then having your horse gallop around you, turning this way and that, as readily as when restrained by the rein.

CHAPTER XIII.

TRICK 7TH—TO JUMP THE WHIP.

THE best place to teach the horse to jump the whip, is in your training yard; but you can succeed very well in any common yard, or even in the street, but it is not so pleasant. You will first make several holes with a large augur, in your yard fence, some twelve inches apart, one above the other, like the holes in a farmer's buck-board. Then place on your horse a bridle with a running rein, and provide yourself with a small rod some eight to ten feet long, of good, smart timber, and about the size of a common rake-stail. All being now ready, you will draw your rein, and start your horse on the gallop around you, and as he passes around the yard you will place one end of your rod in the lowest hole in the fence, while you hold the opposite end in your right or left hand (as will best suit your convenience) and call upon him to "Jump the whip!" and as he passes back and forth between you and the fence, he will have no alternative but to jump this rod or whip; and as your rod is quite a light affair you can use it as you would a whip in driving him around, until he gets near the holes, and then you can carry it forward and place the end in one of the holes and allow him to leap over. After leaping the rod several times back and forth stop, caress and reward him. When he will jump the rod in the lowest hole, gradually raise it higher, until he will jump the height you may wish.

Repeat this lesson several times at each training, until your horse will leap back and forth over your rod without touching

it, and then remove your bridle, or, what is often a better plan, make the reins fast to a surcingle placed around the body for the purpose, and compel him to pass around the yard and jump the rod as he passes back and forth. When your horse will leap this rod when called upon to do so, you can gradually substitute smaller rods and at the same time instead of placing one end in one of the holes, hold it now and then firmly in your hand. In this way you can very soon dispense with the holes entirely, and instead of the small rods you can now use any long bow whip, and your horse will now gallop around the yard and leap back and forth over the whip, with bridle or halter on, with all the grace of the deer.

CHAPTER XIV.

TRICK 8TH—TO JUMP THROUGH THE HOOP.

BEFORE teaching the horse to jump through the hoop, it is necessary that you first teach him to "jump the whip." At any rate you will commence teaching him to jump through the hoop, by instructing him (if you have not already done so,) to jump this same rod as directed in the trick preceding this. When he will leap this rod without his bridle on, or with the reins made fast to his surcingle, you can commence to instruct him in jumping through the hoop. To do this it will first be necessary to place a small post in the ground, with holes through it to correspond with those in the fence. Some place this post eight or ten feet from the fence, having the hole opposite those in the fence. Now place one end of your rod in the fence, and instead of holding the other in your hand as before, pass it through one of the holes in the post some two feet from the ground. Next prepare a large hoop; let it be six feet or more in diameter: fasten this at the bottom by a strap to your rod while you hold the side next you with your left hand. You will now send your horse around the yard as before, making him jump over the rod and through the hoop at the same time. After he has jumped through the hoop a number of times be very gentle with him, caress him and allow him time to breathe. Repeat this exercise several times at each training, and your horse will soon jump back and forth through this hoop as readily as over the rod. You will now gradually reduce the size of the hoop, until he will not hesitate to jump through one of only sufficient size to allow his body to pass

through with ease. If you should wish to add still more to the beauty of this feat by attaching strips of paper to the inside of the hoop, while he is practising jumping through, you can in this way soon cover the whole inside surface of the hoop (like a drum head,) and he will leap through as readily as before. But this astonishing feat may be rendered still more brilliant, by lighting the center of the paper one moment before the horse is ready to pass through, and he will not hesitate, but "lay back his ears," and plunge through the flame.

CHAPTER XV.

TRICK 9TH—TO LIE DOWN.

To teach your horse to lie down, it will be necessary you should take him to some smooth and level piece of ground, or you can train him in a large stable, but the floor must be well covered with straw or tan bark. In teaching the horse to lie down you will stand on the near side, take hold of the rein near the bit with your left hand, while you take up and hold his left fore leg with your right. Now call upon him to lie down, while you gently draw his head in the direction where his fore foot would stand, and his fore foot in the direction where his hind foot stands. Keep gently drawing his head and foot in this direction. When he straightens up or turns around, allow him to do so, but the moment he gives away again follow him up, while you continue calling upon him to lie down. Keep patiently at work, and he will soon lie down of his own accord, or allow you to push him gently over with your shoulder. While he is down caress and feed him, straighten out his legs, rub his limbs until he becomes perfectly quiet, and appears to be well rested, and then allow him to rise. Repeat this operation two or three times at each training, until the horse will lie down as soon as told to do so. When he will not lie down readily at the word of command, you may gently pull his head down and back, and tap him lightly on the leg until he will obey. Making the horse lie down is a powerful means of subduing him. When you compell him to lie down, you conquer him, he acknowledges you his master, and will ever after obey you. It is sometimes desirable to hold a horse

down, and this may be accomplished by stepping on his mane with one foot, while you place your knee on his withers, and turn and hold his nose upward. If you should wish to perform some painful operation on your horse, it would be necessary in addition to making him lie down, to secure his limbs with proper ropes or straps.

CHAPTER XVI.

TRICK 10TH—TO LIE DOWN—ANOTHER METHOD

You will sometimes meet with a large and powerful animal, as perhaps you may lack the physical strength necessary to control even a small and docile horse; and for such instances I insert "another method" of making the horse lie down. It is upon the same principle practised by Rarey the great horse tamer: but it is rather a harsh operation, and not without danger to the horse, and should never be resorted to except in extreme cases.

To teach your horse to lie down by this method, take him to some smooth place, your training yard, or a large stable with the floor well littered. Put a strong surcingle around his body, and then fasten one end of a long strap or rope to the right fore leg just below the fetlock, while the other end passes back through the surcingle under his belly. This will keep the strap in the right direction. Then bend up his left fore leg, and place a soft strong strap around it in such a manner that he cannot get it down. All being now ready, you will place yourself at his left side, take hold of the bridle near the bit with your left hand, while you grasp the strap with your right, (or you can pass this strap or rope to a second person who will stand behind you.) Now steadily pull on his bit in the direction his fore foot would stand, and at the same time pull gently on your strap while you call upon him to lie down, and at the same time lean quite heavily against his shoulder. This will soon cause him to move. The moment he lifts his weight from

this foot, your pulling will raise the same foot, and he will be obliged to fall upon his knees. If you keep the strap tight in your hand, he cannot straighten his leg if he raises up. Hold him in this position while you bear against his shoulder, and in a very few moments he will lie down. As soon as he has done so, remove your strap, straighten out his legs, caress and feed him, and after he has rested a few moments, allow him to get up. By repeating this a few times you will have no trouble in making him lie down as directed in the preceding chapter. I have never yet found a horse but that I could make lie down without resorting to this method, and I have known some valuable horses materially injured by repeatedly falling upon their knees while fettered in this manner.

CHAPTER XVII.

TRICK 11TH—TO KNEEL DOWN.

IN teaching the horse to kneel down, take him into your training yard, stable, or any other convenient, smooth place, either on the ground or a floor well littered. The horse will not readily kneel upon hard ground or on the bare floor, because his knees are very sensitive or tender. After teaching your horse to "lie down" it is a very easy matter to make him kneel. You will proceed as in teaching him to lie down, only you will call upon him to kneel instead of lie down. As soon as he drops upon his knees preparatory to lying down, stop him in this position, caress and reward him. By frequent repetition he will learn to kneel at once when told to do so, or by any familiar signal you may choose to adopt. If your horse has not been taught to lie down he can be taught to kneel, but not as readily. You will stand on the left side, rather in front of him, or with your horse's head at your left elbow. Then take the horse by the bit with your left hand and gently draw his head down and back while you hit him lightly on the fore leg with your rod, and call upon him to kneel down. He will soon come down upon one knee, and then the other. As soon as he gets upon both knees, caress him and reward him with a few kernels from your pocket. Repeat this often, and your horse will soon drop upon both knees when called upon to do so, or from any particular signal you may adopt. If you wish, you can now make your horse kneel for you to mount or dismount, or for the purpose of placing burthens on his back, like the poor camels on the barren deserts of Sahara.

CHAPTER XVIII.

TRICK 12TH—TO SIT UP.

TAKE your horse to some convenient place and first make him lie down. In order to make the horse sit up, you are to call to mind his peculiar way of getting up, when not disturbed. He first turns on his belly, throws out his fore feet, and raising himself on them springs forward and rises on his hind feet.

You will take the advantage of him, and compel him to sit up in the following manner: After you have made him lie down you will place yourself on the near side, turn or roll him on his belly, straighten out his fore feet in front of him, and throw the reins over his head, and hold them as in riding. Stand with your right foot upon his tail. Now tell him to sit up, and as he rises upon his fore feet, by taking a firm hold of the reins on either side of his neck, you can prevent his giving that spring forward, and retain him in the sitting posture; stop him in this position by means of the reins and your weight upon his tail. Keep him only a few moments in this position, while you pet, caress, and give him a few kernels from your pocket. Repeat this exercise several times at each training, and your horse will very soon, when rising from his recumbent position stop upon his haunches as readily as a dog.

This is one of the prettiest tricks that can be taught the horse, and before we close we shall be able to make the horse sit down with other gentlemen and take a friendly game of old Sledge. In training the horse to perform this, and many of the accompanying tricks, it requires *tact* more than strength. A mere boy, if he only possesses that peculiar tact, or instinct you may call it, is capable of controlling any common young horse, and for the benefit of the few who may lack these necessary ingredients, I insert another method.

CHAPTER XIX.

TRICK 13TH—TO SIT UP.—ANOTHER METHOD.

To teach the horse to sit up, it may sometimes be necessary to resort to artificial means to control him. The horse may be a large and powerful animal, or the person training him may be deficient in physical strength, or may not possess the tact or skill requisite to control the horse, as directed in the first method. For such instances I here insert another method. You will commence (as with the other method) by taking your horse into your training yard, or some other convenient place. Put on him a common halter collar, and make him lie down. Then take some small rope or strap; make one end fast to his right hind leg below the fetlock, let the other end pass between his fore legs and through the collar. Now proceed (as in the other method) to turn or make him roll on his belly, and straighten out his fore legs in front of him. Throw the reins over his neck, and place your right foot on his tail. Then take a firm hold of this strap with your right hand, (or you can give it to an assistant who will stand behind you,) and call upon him to sit up, or get up. By holding him firmly by the bridle, as in the preceding trick, and pulling gently upon the strap at the same time, you can easily control the most powerful horse, and keep him in the sitting posture as long as you please. As soon as he rises upon his fore legs, stop him, caress him, and feed him from your pocket. Keep him in this position a short time, and then allow him to get up. Repeat this a very few times, and you will have no trouble in holding him in the sitting posture, as recommended in the other method. There are very few horses, if any, but that can be held without this extra help, if managed by a person possessed of the proper skill and judgment, as it requires more tact than strength in performing these feats with the horse.

CHAPTER XX.

TRICK 14TH—TO WALK ON THREE LEGS.

You will commence teaching the horse to walk on three legs by stepping before him and taking him by the bit with your left hand, while with your right you hit him lightly on his left fore leg with your rod. This will make him take up his foot, but he will put it immediately down again, and then you will hit it again as before. Follow this up for a short time, hitting it every time he puts it down, and stopping and caressing him whenever he holds it up, until he will hold it up whenever you make a threatening motion with the rod. Repeat this quite often, call upon him to hold up his foot, every time, before you hit or make a motion to hit him. When you can make him hold up his leg some little time, you can commence teaching him to walk. While you are holding him (as before directed,) and he is standing upon three legs, call on him to come to you : and at the same time gently encourage him to walk, while you threaten his leg with your rod if he puts it down. In this way he will soon take one or more steps. As soon as he takes the first step stop, caress him and feed him from your pocket. Give him one or more lessons each day, making him walk a little farther each time. In this way your horse will soon follow you around the yard.

This trick requires considerable patience and practice before your horse will walk off glibly on three legs. If you choose you can in the same manner teach your horse to hold up any foot and walk on the other three. When you get your horse well trained to walk on three legs, so that he will "go lame," or "play lame," by some sly signal that you can adopt, unknown to those not in the secret, and hold up any one leg when told, even the hind ones, and walk on the other three, your horse is nearly doubled in value, even if he should not understand any other trick. You are well paid for every hour spent in training him, as this is one of the prettiest tricks a horse can be taught.

CHAPTER XXI.

TRICK 15TH—TO STAND ON HIND LEGS.

You can teach the horse to stand on his hind legs in your training yard better perhaps than in any other place, as the stable as a general thing would not be of sufficient hight, and in the street you could not so well control him.

You will commence by placing on your horse a bridle with a running rein, and then with a long bow whip, you will step in front of him and call upon him to "stand up," and at the same time hit him lightly around the fore legs with your whip. If he should run back, follow him up and continue calling upon him to stand up, while you hit him around the fore legs with your whip. As soon as he becomes angry he will rear up; then you will stop, walk up to him, caress and feed him. Allow him to stand a short time, or until you have become friends again, then repeat the same until he will rear up whenever called upon to do so, whether by words or threatening motions of the whip.

Then you will commence to instruct him to stand up for some little time. This you will do by calling upon him to stand up, and when he rears up endeavor to make him stand some little time by calling upon him to stand up, by threatening motions of your whip, or if necessary hitting him quite hard around the legs. At first you only required him to rear up, and rewarded him for it. Now you not only require him to rear up, but to stand some little time. Whenever you can succeed in making him stand, if but for a moment, stop, caress and reward him well. Repeat this several times at each training, and in a very short time your horse will rear and stand some little time.

This trick requires considerable practice before your horse will stand for any length of time, but it is much sooner taught than you would at first imagine. The pony, or young colt, is much sooner taught than the full grown horse; but time, patience and perseverance, will enable you to succeed in nearly every instance. This is quite a pretty trick to teach the young horse, but when united with his fellow, the next in order, it is really a splendid affair.

CHAPTER XXII.

TRICK 16TH--TO WALK ON HIND LEGS.

To teach the horse to walk on his hind legs, it will be best to take him into your yard. Commence by putting on the bridle with the "running rein," and then make him "stand up." Call on him to come to you ; and at the same time with your long rein gently encourage him to take one or more steps in advance. If you fail in the first attempt, try again; keep trying in this way, until your horse will take one or more steps, and then stop caress him, talk to him and pay him well from your pocket. Repeat this as you have the other tricks, making him take at first perhaps one step, then two, then three, and so continue until he will follow you around the yard. This trick requires considerable practice before your horse will walk around his yard with ease and grace. But time and practice will at last always succeed, and when your horse will straighten himself up at his full length, and walk around his yard without bridle or halter, does not the sight well pay you for every hour spent in educating him ? Besides, you may perhaps have added hundreds to his value. To teach a horse this trick as well as others in this work, labor slow; be very patient; dont undertake to educate your horse in one day, or one week. Commence with one of the tricks, and teach him that well, and then take another, and so on. Improve every opportunity by taking your horse into the yard, or some other convenient place, and rehearsing the different tricks you have taught him. It will perhaps be impossible to teach every horse to stand on his hind legs, to say nothing of walking, but the most of them can be taught ; but there are some few that appear to lack the necessary balancing powers or are not sufficiently tractable to learn.

CHAPTER XXIII.

TRICK 17TH—TO SAY YES.

To teach the horse to say "yes," or nod his head when you wish him to answer "yes," you will stand on the left side of your horse, holding him, (if he should need holding,) with your left hand, while you hold your rod in your right. Now ask him any simple question. You will say for instance "Charlie, do you like corn?" or "Fanny, do you want some oats?" and if you want your horse to say "yes," touch him lightly near the point of the shoulder with your rod, at the same time that you ask him the question. This will make him instantly nod, or make a sort of bowing motion with his head, as he grabs with his mouth for your rod. This you are to take for a nod, and caress him and pay him from your pocket.

This you will repeat at every convenient opportunity, and your horse will soon nod his head by a very slight motion of your rod. Soon you can substitute the right thumb for the rod, and he will answer any question that those standing by may ask, merely by a slight touch of the thumb, or perhaps the motion of the hand may be sufficient to make him say "yes," or nod.

This simple trick is very soon taught the horse, and tends as much, if not more than any other one trick, to make the horse appear intelligent. When you can make your horse (by some simple signal that you can adopt) answer promptly any question put to him, you have added to his value ten times the amount paid for this book.

CHAPTER XXIV.

TRICK 18TH—TO SAY NO.

To TEACH your horse to say "no," or shake his head when you wish him to say no, you are to stand on the left side of him, ask him some simple question, as, for instance, "Charlie, do you like straw?" or, "Kitty, do you know that man?" and at the same instant that you ask the question, give his neck a strong grip or squeeze just back of the ears. This will cause him to shake his head, (perhaps rather awkwardly at first,) but you will take it for a "no," and caress and pay him well. Repeat this at every convenient opportunity, and your horse will soon shake his head quite naturally by asking him some question and giving his neck a very slight squeeze, or perhaps by merely laying the hand back of the ears. When your horse will shake his head by your placing your hand directly behind the ears, take hold of his neck a little farther back, and continue removing the hand farther, until he will answer questions by merely touched upon the back. You can now, while standing beside your horse, throw your arm on his back and while he is being questioned (if you should want him to say no) give his back or withers a gentle, (and to the bystanders an imperceptible) squeeze, and your questions will be satisfactorily answered; and those looking on will not be able to see how the feat was accomplished. You can now, if you choose, adopt some little signal, (that you and your horse will understand,) and your horse by promptly answering all questions addressed him, will appear almost to possess reason.

CHAPTER XXV.

TRICK 19TH—TO WALTZ.

AFTER your horse has been taught to "circle around," you may easily teach him to waltz. To do this, it is necessary that you take him into your training yard. It would indeed be impossible to teach him in any other situation. You will commence by taking him into his yard and removing his bridle or making it fast to his surcingle.

Now, with your long bow whip in your hand, start him on the walk around the yard. When he has gone some half way tell him to "turn the *either* way," and as soon as he has got fairly turned, call upon him to turn the *other* way. This will send him again the way he first started and makes one of the "turns" in waltzing. Repeat this several times each day, making him walk around his yard, perhaps at first making only one such turn in going around, then two, then three, until he makes as many turns as you wish. At first let him "walk the figure," then trot, and very soon he will take a slow gallop around his yard, and make the necessary turns. This trick is very soon taught the horse, but it requires much time and practice before he will waltz with ease. But time and patience will overcome every obstacle, and soon by having proper music, you can so regulate his speed and motion, that he will waltz around his yard and "keep step with the music" with as much ease and grace as many of our country gentlemen.

In learning the horse to make his turns in waltzing, you will teach him to obey the whip, instead of the voice. Stop him with your whip by stepping a little forward and holding your whip before him, then turn him with your whip, and send him on again with your whip, and by using a very little ingenuity in the motion of the whip, he can soon be taught to make all the turns in waltzing.

This is a splendid trick when well acted, and the horse being a great "lover of music," soon learns to "keep step" and becomes as much excited in the dance as many young men. This is the last trick in this class. In this class of tricks, the horse does not use his mouth in any instance, but in the following ones he will make use of his mouth in all or most of them.

CHAPTER XXVI.

TRICK 20^{HT}—TO PICK UP THINGS.

To TEACH the horse to pick up things with his mouth is the first trick in this class. This trick is the foundation, the starting point, for all those which follow. Without teaching the horse this one trick, it would be impossible to teach him even one of the following tricks. But teach him this one, and all the others follow naturally, each one made easier by the one preceding it. In teaching your horse this trick, it will often be necessary, (if he should be in any way inclined to be vicious,) first to make him fast to his manger with his halter, if not you can allow him to stand without tying. Then place yourself on the near side of your horse, with your rod in the right hand, and some article that you wish him to pick up (an old hat or cap for instance) in your left. With the point of your rod now prick or touch him just back of the shoulder, until he becomes really angry and will try to bite or get hold of your rod. Then by holding the old hat near to, or over the place indicated, he will as he becomes angry and while endeavoring to get hold of your rod, seize the hat with his mouth. As soon as the horse takes hold of the hat, you must let go of it and allow him to take it. Stop now and caress him and talk to him. When you have become friends again repeat it in the same way. The moment he seizes the old hat let go of it, and caress him. When your horse will readily seize the hat in this situation you can commence holding it in different places. Hold it for instance some six or eight inches from his shoulder, then a little farther off, until he will pick it up if thrown upon the ground. You will now throw it on the ground or in his manger and call upon him to pick up your hat, or any other article that you may have substituted, and if necessary touch him with your rod, or perhaps by this time a touch of the thumb or a motion of the hand will be sufficient. When your horse will readily pick up any article that you may call upon him to, you will not regret the little time and trouble spent in teaching him.

CHAPTER XXVII.

TRICK 21ST—TO HOLD THINGS.

AFTER your horse has been taught to "pick up things," you can very readily teach him to hold them, after he has taken them up. In teaching your horse to "pick up things," you rewarded him for merely picking them up. That was all you asked of him at that time. But now you wish to teach him to hold it in his mouth after he has picked it up. We may as well take the "same old hat" in this case as before. Now, when you call upon him to "pick up this hat," he will take it up, but drop it again immediately. You will now call on him the moment that he picks it up to "hold it," and continue making him pick it up, and calling on him to hold it, until he will hold it sufficiently long for you to take it from him, and then you will stop, take the hat from him, and reward him with a gentle pat or a few kernels from your pocket. Repeat this often, until he will not only pick up the hat, but hold it, and as he learns that he will receive no reward unless he holds the hat until you take it from him, he will soon pick it up and then by actions ask you to take it, that he may receive the reward in store for obedience.

You will require him to hold it a little longer every day, until he will pick it up and hold it any length of time, or even walk around the yard while holding it. You can now substitute other things in place of the hat, a mitten, basket, whip, or any article you may choose.

This is a very nice little trick for any young horse to understand, and after your horse will pick up different things, hold them, and carry them around, you can accustom him to perform many of the tricks already taught, such as jumping the whip, jumping through the hoop, while holding different articles in his mouth.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

TRICK 22nd—TO CARRY AND FETCH THINGS.

AFTER you have taught the horse to pick up and hold different articles, you will next commence teaching him to go to different parts of his yard and fetch things, and then carry them away. This is very easily accomplished by taking the same "old hat," or some other article, and first throwing it down before him, and then calling on him to "take it up." This he will very readily do, for which you will reward him. Then throw the hat off some two or three feet, and call on him to "fetch your hat," and if necessary threaten or touch him with your rod.

Repeat this quite often, throwing the hat a little farther off every time until he will fetch it from any part of the yard. When he will fetch different articles from any part of the yard, you can commence teaching him to pick up different articles and carry them away. You can take the same "old hat" and throw it on the ground, and then call upon him to "pick it up," and when he has done so you will with your whip send or guide him to your table, and then stop him until he drops it, and make him stand in such a position that when he drops it it will fall upon the table. Now call on him to "come to you." Reward him with a gentle pat, or some soothing words, and then repeat it as before until he will pick up or take any article you may wish, and by pointing with your whip send him to the table, and there leave it as readily as a child. In the same way you can send him to any particular spot or place by merely pointing in that direction with your rod or whip.

CHAPTER XXIX.

TRICK 23RD—TO TAKE OFF CAP, COAT AND MITTENS.

To teach the horse to take off cap, coat and mittens, and carry them away when ordered, and bring them all back to you again, it is necessary to take him into your training yard, or some other suitable place. You will commence in the first place to teach him to take off your hat, and then carry it away. This you will do by taking the "same old hat," first throw it on the ground and then call on him to get it, or pick it up, and when he has picked it up, you will send or direct him with your whip to carry it to the table, and make him stand in such a position that when he drops it, it will fall on the table. Now call upon him to come to you again, and you will caress and reward him. Repeat this often. Then make him take it from your hands, and finally from your head. When he will do this readily, place some large mitten on your hand, and then call on him to take it off. When he makes the attempt, you can shut up your hand within the mitten and allow him to take hold with his teeth and pull it off your hand. Now send him, as before directed, to the table. After giving him some little practice in taking off and carrying away your hat, cap or mittens, you can teach him to take off your coat. You will provide yourself with some old coat, have it quite large for you, and let the sleeves come well down over the hands.

First let him take it from your hands and carry it away. Next throw it over the shoulders, and then call on him to take off your coat. You can now put it on and when he reaches out to take hold of it you can hold out your arm and then draw the arm back into the sleeve a little, so as to escape his teeth, and at the same time it will give him a good opportunity to get hold. Now as he pulls to get the coat you can turn yourself around and carefully draw your other arm out, and your coat is off. Send him away as before directed. When he will take off your cap, coat and mittens, and carry them away, you can send him to the table where your things are deposited, and then call on him to bring them to you. This he will do very readily, and you must not fail to reward him with a friendly pat or a kind word, when he obeys.

CHAPTER XXX.

TRICK 24TH—TO UNBUCKLE SADDLE GIRTH AND TAKE OFF SADDLE.

To teach the horse to unbuckle his saddle girth and take off his saddle, you will first provide yourself with any common saddle. Place on the end of the saddle girth a very large, heavy buckle; cut away the leather around the tongue so that it will play quite loosely. Next splice down the strap that goes into this buckle, so as to bring the buckle low down, a little below the saddle skirt. Make the holes for receiving the buckle tongue very large, and have this strap when the girth is buckled up pass through the buckle some six or eight inches. You will now place the saddle on his back and buckle up the girth quite loosely. Place yourself on the near side of your horse, with your right hand hold of the skirt of his saddle, and call on him to "take off his saddle," while with the rod in your left hand you touch or prick him just behind the shoulder. This he will take as a hint to "pick up something," and having his attention drawn towards his shoulder by the rod, he will see, or you will call his attention to, this strap, when he will readily seize hold of it with his mouth, and as he will pull to get the strap, the buckle being quite low, as he pulls he will rather pull up; this will cause the buckle tongue to drop out of the hole, so that when he lets go the strap the weight of the girth with the buckle will cause the buckle to slip off the strap, and your girth is unbuckled. Now caress and reward him with a gentle pat, or a few kernels from your pocket. Repeat this quite often, gradually changing the buckle for one of a smaller size, and likewise gradually raise the buckle up, until you can use a common buckle, and have it in the proper place. When your horse will unbuckle the saddle girth, you can teach him to take off his saddle. This you will do by first placing the saddle lightly on his back and then call on him to "take off his saddle;" and at the same time touch him with your rod. He will now reach for the saddle, and when he takes hold you can assist him by gently pulling it off his back. Repeat this a very few times and he will soon unbuckle the girth, and then take hold of the saddle and pull it off, and then you can direct him, as in trick No. 22, to carry it away.

CHAPTER XXXI.

TRICK 25TH--TO OPEN AND SHUT THE DOOR.

In teaching your horse to "open and shut the door," you can use the door of your yard, or any other common door. Place on this door a common hasp and staple, as you would have them made for a padlock, but instead of using a padlock, use a wooden pin. Have it rather short and fit it quite loosely. Fasten a strap to the head of this pin some six or eight inches long, and another to your door to serve as a handle for pulling the door open. Now call upon your horse to open the door, and send him with your whip, as directed in a former trick, to the door, and then with your rod or whip call his attention to the strap attached to the pin. He will take hold of it, and as he attempts to fetch it away he will pull it out of the staple and your door is unfastened. For this you will suitably reward him; and then call upon him again and send him as before directed to "open the door." You will this time call his attention to the strap fastened to the door, which he will readily seize and when he attempts to bring it away as before he will pull the door open. Repeat this at every convenient opportunity, and your horse will soon, when called upon to "open the door," walk up to it, pull out the pin, and then seize the other strap and pull it open. You will teach the horse to shut the door by placing him at a proper distance behind the door, and then call upon him to shut the door, but at the same time direct him to strike the door with his fore foot, as directed in a former trick, until he sends the door together or shuts it. By repeating this quite often, your horse will soon learn in shutting the door that he can accomplish it much more easily by walking against it with his shoulders. This is not a difficult trick to teach, and when your horse will walk up to the door and gently rap on it with his foot, then pull out the pin, pull the door open, walk in, turn around, and close the door behind, his manners will appear much more cultivated than many of our country gentlemen.

CHAPTER XXXII.

TRICK 26TH—TO PUMP WATER.

To teach the horse to pump water from a well, first construct a temporary pump that will work very easy, and place it in any convenient place. If in your yard, place it against the wall, so as not to be in the way while exercising your horse. Cover the handle with cloth, or some soft leather. You will now call on your horse to pump some water; and as he has already been taught to take hold of different things, he will not hesitate when called upon to take hold of the handle of your pump. You will now call on him again to pump water, and with your "rod" direct him to take hold of the handle. This he will readily do: as soon as he grasps the pump handle, you will again call on him to pump, but at the same instant give him a hint with your "rod" in the breast to make a bow. While he is holding the pump handle in his mouth, you will compel him to bow two or three times, and then stop, caress and reward him.

Repeat this at every convenient opportunity, and your horse will soon when called upon to pump water, walk up to the pump, seize the handle in his mouth, and then by repeating those bowing motions, pump almost as naturally as a person. Soon you can take him to any common easy working pump, and place a pail under the spout, and your horse will take hold of the handle and pump the pail full of water. As a general thing the handle should be covered with cloth or some soft leather, so as not to injure his mouth or teeth. This is a beautiful trick, and after one has seen it executed the story once told of the horse that when dry would go to the pump and fill the trough with water, will not seem as fabulous as it was once considered and "the truth will look even stranger than fiction."

CHAPTER XXXIII.

TRICK 27TH—TO FIRE OFF A PISTOL.

To teach a horse to fire off a pistol, you will place a block on your table, and then make your pistol fast to the top of this block, by means of proper straps; then attach a small cord to the trigger, and let it hang over the edge of your table, with a large tassel at the end. Next put on your pistol a percussion cap, and call on your horse to fire off the pistol; and at the same time direct him to take hold of this tassel. This he will readily do, but the moment he gives the tassel the slightest pull “pop goes the weasel.” Repeat this often, and gradually add a little powder, until when your horse when called on to fire off the pistol will walk up to the table, seize the tassel, and fire off the pistol when loaded with a full charge. You can now for a change, place the pistol on some high post, or on the top of your fence, and teach him to rear up, place his fore feet on your table, and then reach up and take hold of a tassel properly attached and fire off the pistol, or instead of making your pistol fast to your table or post, you can hold it in your hand with a suitable string and tassel attached to the trigger, and then when called upon to “fire off the pistol,” he will walk up to you, seize the tassel in his teeth, and fire off the pistol, and will often make quite a good shot at a target, placed on the opposite side of his yard (provided that you hold the pistol in a proper position.) This is a very simple trick to teach the horse, but often affords a fund of amusement.

In teaching the horse these different tricks, you should always speak to him in a pleasant voice. Tell him what you want, by using the same language in connection with the same requirements. He soon learns to distinguish what you mean and understands what is wanting when you call on him to “lie down,” “sit up,” “pump water,” or “fire off a pistol,” as readily as the ox understands what is required of him when he hears you say haw, gee, or whoa.

CHAPTER XXXIV

TRICK 28TH—TO RING THE BELL.

To teach the horse to ring the bell, take some small dinner bell and flatten the handle, and then cover it with several thicknesses of cloth or leather, so that your horse can conveniently hold it in his mouth, and then call on him to "ring the bell," and at the same time direct him to take hold of the handle, and now by causing him to make quite a number of bows in quick succession, he will ring the bell very naturally; or you can have your bell rigged in a suitable frame, as you see them on cars and boats, and then by placing them on your table or yard fence, with a cord and string properly attached, as directed for firing off the pistol, you can send your horse to ring the bell, and when he has got a firm hold of this cord, you will cause him to make a number of bows, as directed above, and he will ring the bell with ease. By repeating this at every opportunity, your horse will soon, when called upon to ring the bell, walk up to the table, pick up the bell, and ring it with all the ease of a country porter.

In teaching the horse the tricks in this class, it is not necessary to reward every time he obeys, as he is now sufficiently trained to be compelled to obey, which will be more pleasant, but you must not forget to treat him with the utmost kindness, and often reward him with an encouraging pat or soothing word.

CHAPTER XXXV.

TRICK 29TH—TO FIND HIDDEN THINGS.

TAKE your horse into your training yard, or some other large room or yard. You will now take "the same old hat" and throw it off some little distance, and call on him to find your hat, and send him for it as directed in a former trick. When he fetches the hat, you will reward him from your pocket. Now throw the hat a little farther away, and send him as before, then farther, and continue throwing it a little farther each time. Then throw it in different directions; first one way and then the other, which will often require him to walk around his yard in different directions to find them. In this way he will acquire a habit of looking and searching for hidden things until he finds them, and you must be careful to reward him from your pocket when he brings the hat. When your horse will search, find and bring your hat from any part of the yard, you can commence teaching him to find this "same old hat" when secreted or hid. To do this, you will now cover his eyes with your hands, while some one throws the hat as before, and then remove your hands and call on him to "find your hat;" this he will soon do. Now while you cover his eyes, let some one, after throwing the hat some little distance, cover it slightly with straw, not so but that he will readily see it, then call on him, as before, to find it. Gradually add more straw or some other litter until it is entirely concealed from his sight, and your horse will still find it. It is not necessary that your horse should always see the hat to find it. The sense of smell in the horse is so remarkably acute, that he can recognize the presence of his master or any article that he has been accustomed to smell, at a great distance. For him to find and uncover things that are hid, it may often be necessary that he should paw or use his feet. This he will almost instinctively do. If not, you can soon teach him, by "standing," as in a former trick, and making him strike his paw, as in knocking on the door, until he brings it to view.

C H A P T E R X X X V I .

TRICK 30TH—TO TELL HIS A B Cs.

In teaching the horse his A B Cs, you will place the right hand end of the table, as you stand facing the steps, against some wall or fence, while you stand on the near side of your horse, with your horse between you and the fence. Next provide yourself with the alphabet printed in large letters on cards. The best plan for furnishing yourself with those cards, would be to take a pack of common playing cards and print the different letters of the alphabet on the back of them. Now place on your table some three or four of those cards, A B C, for instance. Place them equi-distant from each other, bend them slightly, so that when you spread them out on your table they will roll up a little, which will enable your horse easily to take them up with his mouth. Now you will call on your horse for some one of those cards, B, for instance, and at the same time give him to understand, by means of your rod, that he must pick up some one of those letters. If he should pick up the letter B, or the one called for, all right, and you will make him reach over and drop it upon the other side of the table; but if he should attempt to pick up the C or A, you will bring your rod forward from the back of his shoulder to the card, and prevent his taking it up. Repeat this exercise over and over again at each training, until he will readily select the letter called for. The horse very soon learns to pick up the cards spread out before him, by merely speaking to him, or by some sly motion you may adopt, and when he picks up the wrong letter, (as he often does), he will soon learn to drop it the moment he sees your motion to bring the rod forward. It is generally sufficient, after a short time, to stand on the near side of your horse, holding your rod before his breast, and then, as you are teaching him, if you call for any letter and he does not readily obey you, you can carry your rod back and touch him back of the shoulder, or if he attempts to pick up the wrong one, you can soon teach him to pass it over, or drop it if he has picked it up, by pressing your rod hard against his breast, as you would in trying to make him back up. In this way any one standing by cannot tell by what means you instruct him to select his cards.

NOTE.—The above trick, besides many that follow, are all taught upon the same general principles, and could have been arranged under one general head; but for the benefit of those who may think of educating their horses for the purpose of travelling and exhibiting them as "educated horses," I insert them under separate heads.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

TRICK 31st—TO COUNT OR SELECT DIFFERENT NUMBERS.

PLACE yourself, your table and horse, in the same position as directed in trick No. 30. Take a pack of common playing cards, and prepare them for use, by printing the nine different figures on the back of them. Let your figures be large. Now place your cards in a pack, and bend them slightly, so that when you spread them out on your table they will roll up a little. Put some five or six of these cards on your table, and then let some person present call for one of those numbers, and you will direct your horse to pick up one of them. If he selects the one called for, "all good," and you will make him reach over and drop it on the other side of your table, or let the one who called for it take it from his mouth; but if he attempts to pick up the wrong number, you will make him pass over it or drop it as directed in the preceding trick. Repeat this often, and your horse will soon select the numbers called for, and either reach them to the person questioning him, or drop them on the opposite side of the table, with as much facility as a child. While training your horse in the tricks where you use cards, it is not necessary that you feed him; he now understands more or less what you say, and all he needs is to be encouraged now and then with a friendly pat, or kind word.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

TRICK 32ND—TO SPELL.

IN teaching your horse to spell, you will use the same cards, and your horse will take the same position around the table as in trick No. 30. Take some twelve or fourteen of those cards, and bend them slightly, and then spread them on the steps, three or four on each step. Now let some person present put out any simple word, such as cat, or dog, or any word that the horse can spell with the letters on the table. Suppose (to illustrate) that he is asked to spell the word cat. You will now give your horse to understand (by means of your rod or otherwise) that you want him to select one of those cards. He will commence to pick up the card, and you will stop him with your rod whenever he attempts to, or picks up the wrong card, as directed in trick No. 30. In this way you will make him first select the C and reach it over and drop it upon the opposite side of the table, then the A, and then the T. In this way he will spell any word put out to him, by selecting the letters in order, as they come in the word, and dropping them on the other side of the table. Repeat this exercise often, and your horse will soon walk up to the table, and select the cards, to spell any common word that may be pronounced to him, provided always his master is capable of spelling the same word.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

TRICK 33RD—TO READ.

The horse can be taught to read words or sentences, by the same rules used in teaching him to count or spell.

Place your table, yourself, and horse in the same position as directed in trick No. 39. Take enough cards to include the whole twenty-six letters, and bend them up as before directed, and spread them out on your steps. Let some person hand in a word written or printed on a slip of paper. This you will place before the horse on the table, and then call upon him to read it. This he will now very readily do, with your assistance, by selecting from the letters placed before him on the table. Suppose (to illustrate) some person hands in a slip of paper with John Doe written upon it. Your horse will spell it by first picking up the J then the O then the H and so on, until he would spell out the entire word, which, when placed in the order they were picked up would spell J-o-h-n D-o-e. In the same manner he would read any word or sentence handed in, or even read from a book, but rather slowly. And if you should not succeed in making your horse talk like "Baa-lam's Ass," he would be able to read the "hand writing on the wall."

CHAPTER XL.

TRICK 34^{te}—TO ANSWER ANY QUESTION IN THE MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

To teach the horse to answer questions in the multiplication table, you will take the same cards used in counting, bend and spread them on the table in the same manner, and have your table, your horse, and yourself, in the same relative position.

The same general rules will apply in all the different tricks where we use the cards, but for the benefit of those who are expecting thoroughly to educate their horse, or think of traveling with him as a trained horse, I shall, under all these tricks give a few examples to illustrate the management of the horse. All being ready, let some person ask one of the multitude of questions in that table; for instance, two times four are how many? or eight times twelve are how many? In this way you can ask the horse any amount of questions you may think proper, and with your rod or otherwise, direct him how to select the answers; always making him drop them on the opposite side of the table. Where one figure will not answer the question, as in eight times twelve, you will instruct him to first take up the card with the figure 9 on it and pass it over, then the 6, which when put together in the order selected will make 96. In this way he will be able to answer any question in the multiplication table.

This is a very nice little trick, and affords quite a fund of amusement, besides making your horse appear almost a Zerah Colburn in mathematics.

CHAPTER XLI.

TRICK 35TH—TO ADD, SUBTRACT, MULTIPLY AND DIVIDE.

IN teaching the horse to add, subtract, multiply and divide, you will use the cards with the figures on them, place your table, and take the same position around it as recommended in trick 30; bend up your cards and spread them out on your steps. Now let some person present ask some simple question in any of the ground rules of arithmetic; for instance: 2 and 4 are how many? 3 from eight leaves how many? Twice 2 are how many? Divide 6 pennies equally among 3 boys how many will each receive? Here, you will discover, is a question in each of the four rules, which your horse can readily answer with the numbers before him. To illustrate, let some person present ask a question in this way: Charlie, or Kitty, add 2 and 6 together, how many will it make? Now, you will give him to understand he must pick up one of the numbers, and at the same time direct him (as in trick 30) to pick up the 8, which answers the question. You can also vary the questions in an endless variety of ways, to suit your fancy. Where one number will not answer the question, you will direct him to pick up two or more, in the order they should stand to make the answer, as in trick 31; or you can provide yourself with quite a number of cards with figures from 1 up to 20 or more. This trick, when well performed, is a splendid thing, and when your horse will, from some secret signal, walk up to the table, and promptly select from the cards spread out before him, a correct answer to the different problems proposed, he is certainly entitled to the name of a "learned horse."

CHAPTER XLII.

TRICK 36TH—TO BRING THE CARDS CALLED FOR.

TAKE a pack of common playing cards, bend them slightly, and then spread them, face side up, on your table. Perhaps the better way, at first, would be to spread out only 8 or 10 at one time. Place them on your steps in rows, equi-distant from each other. Now let some person present call for any one of those cards before him. For example, some person present will say, "Charlie, or Kitty," (or whatever his name may be), "give me the Queen of Diamonds," You will now call on your horse to pick up the Queen of Diamonds, at the same time give him a touch with the point of your rod, or perhaps your thumb, to pick up one of the cards before him. If he should select the Queen, all right; and you will perhaps pat him on the neck, or caress him until some other card is called for. If, instead of selecting the Queen, he should make a pass to pick up some other card, you will stop him, as directed in trick 30, or you can adopt any other signal or watchword to prevent his picking up the wrong card. Different teachers can adopt different signals, as their fancy may direct. The main object is to have whatever signal you adopt, understood between you and your horse, and unknown to spectators. Repeat this exercise at every training and your horse will soon learn to select and pass over any card that may be called for. Now, place at short distances around the yard or room, all the different cards in the pack, and then, as above, let any one call for one of those cards, and you will start your horse on the walk around the yard and whenever he comes opposite the card called for, you will, by some signal you may adopt, cause him to stop, pick up the card, and bring it to you; or you may send him, as directed in trick 22, to the person calling for it.

CHAPTER XLIII.

TRICK 37TH—TO TELL HIS AGE, DAYS IN THE WEEK, MONTHS IN THE YEAR, &c.

In teaching the horse to tell his age, days in the week, months in the year, &c., you will place your table as in spelling, and you and your horse will take the same position as there recommended. The horse will tell his age, and answer such other questions as you may choose to ask him, with cards prepared for the purpose; or you can use the same cards you had while teaching him to count, or you could take quite a quantity and number them from one up to twenty-five or fifty. Now take your cards, bend them up slightly, spread them out on your table, as in spelling. Let some one now ask him his age. If he should be two years old he will select the card with the figure 2 on it, if six years the figure 6, and so on. Suppose, to illustrate, some person present inquires of him the number of days in the month, and you are not provided with cards of so high a number. He will now select and reach you the three and then a cypher, which will when put together make 30, the number of days in the month. In the same way he will tell you the number of days in the year, by selecting the 3, then the 6, and then then the 5. Repeat this as you would the other tricks, and your horse will in a very short time answer any question put to him, (provided always his master or teacher is qualified to answer the same questions,) and to vary the performance, and make it still more amusing, you can now and then, while exercising him in this trick, practice trick number 17 and 18, or yes and no. For example, ask him if he can tell you how many days there are in the week; he will answer yes; well, tell me how many, then, &c., &c.

CHAPTER XLIV.

TRICK 38TH—TO TELL FORTUNE.

THIS amusing trick is taught the horse in the following manner: Place your table as directed in trick 30; spread out on the steps your alphabet, and also your numbers; now let some person who is anxious to have the future revealed to him, take the "anxious seat." The person wishing his fortune told, can now ask the horse the following questions, or any others the horse would be able to answer by nodding or shaking his head, or with the letters or numbers before him, as, "How many years before I shall marry?" "How many children shall I have?" "Will the person I shall marry be rich?" "What is the first letter of his name?" "What is the color of his hair or eyes?" &c. In this way they would ask your horse any number of questions, and (with your help) the horse would be able by bowing, shaking his head, and with the cards, to answer any of the above questions, and as many more as their fancy or ingenuity can invent. By repeating this trick for some length of time your horse will be able to unfold the future and foretell "coming events" as correctly, and with as much certainty, as any of our "celebrated fortune tellers," and with far less compunction of conscience. This trick, like many of the others, can, with a very little ingenuity on your part, be varied in an almost innumerable multitude of ways, to suit the fancy of those present, or the circumstances under which you are placed.

CHAPTER XLV.

TRICK 39TH—TO PLAY CARDS.

To teach the horse to play cards, or in other words, to take a "game of old sledge," you will, first place your table against the wall, or fence.

You will stand on the right side of your horse, while he stands between you and the fence, with the table before him, while the person playing with him, will take a seat on the opposite side of the table. All being now ready you will commence by first "cutting for deal." The person managing the horse, will shuffle, cut and deal for him. After the cards are dealt, you will run over his cards. The begging, giving, and making a trump, you will decide for the horse, but you can ask him whether he begs, gives, or wishes to make a trump, and he can answer yes, or no, which will make it still more amusing. When all matters are settled, and you are ready to commence playing, the person playing will now take his seat in the chair, and you will first bend, then spread out his hand on the steps. The table should be so constructed, that the person playing cannot see the cards belonging to the horse. If the man should play first, he will commence by throwing down some one of his cards on the side of the table next to him, and then you will direct your horse to "follow suit," by selecting the proper card, and reaching it forward and dropping it on the opposite side of the table. You will of course direct him in selecting as already taught in several tricks before this. By repeating this trick at every convenient opportunity, your horse will soon sit down to the table with a friend, and go through, with all the different parts of the game, with as much correctness and dispatch as "an old black leg," and will beat the best of players, as often as they can him.

The "Paddy" when told there was a horse in town that would play a regular game of cards, expressed himself by saying "may the devil have the man who larn'd him."

CHAPTER XLVI.

TRICK 40TH—TO PASS AROUND THE HAT.

YOUR training yard would be the proper place to teach the horse to pass around the hat, or in other words, to take up a contribution. This will be the last trick given in this work, and is calculated expressly for those horses that are to travel in the circus, or as educated horses.

This is nothing more than a combination of different tricks. Perhaps the best way to teach the horse to pass around the hat, would be to station several persons, equi-distant around the inside of the yard; let them stand near the fence; place your hat on the table, inside up, so that when he takes hold of it with his mouth, it will be "right side up," or in shape to hold the change. You will now call upon him to "pass around the hat," or ask him to take up a contribution. You will then send him to the table, and direct him to take the hat, and then send him around the yard, (by a certain signal, with your whip or otherwise.) You will make him stop, as he comes to different persons stationed around the yard. Whenever they drop in the change, you will cause him (by some hint that he will understand) to make quite a low bow, and then pass on. By giving your horse a few lessons in this way, he will soon, when called upon to pass around the hat, walk up to the table, pick up the hat, and then pass around the yard presenting it to different individuals for their change, and rewarding the different donors, with one of his best bows, until he has made the entire circuit of his yard, and then place the hat again on the table. This is a very nice little trick for the conclusion of your performances, and is very soon taught the horse.

NOTE.—Many of the feats, or tricks, contained in this work will no doubt to many look like impossibilities. What! the horse read, spell, count, add, subtract, multiply, and divide, play cards, tell fortunes, fire off a gun, &c.? Impossible! Yes, he can do, and has been taught all of these, and even more. I have taught the horse all the different tricks contained in this work, and the directions contained in this book for teaching the horse, can be relied upon as correct. They will never disappoint you. They are the result of careful study, and long experience, in the management of the horse. If there be any doubt concerning the truth of my statements, I should be extremely happy to have the privilege of removing any such doubts, by exhibiting my "trained horse."

CHAPTER XLVII.

A NEW SYSTEM OF CURING OLD AND VICIOUS HORSES OF BALKING, KICKING, REARING, AND RUNNING AWAY.

My system of breaking and curing the vicious horse, is founded (as I stated in the commencement of this work) on the principle that Adam's fall did not in the least possible manner affect his horse. The horse, with other created things, when first placed upon this earth, was pronounced "good," and that too, by a judge who well understood his nature and disposition, and would not be very likely to pronounce the horse good that possessed many or all of those different vices, common to our "broke horses" of the present day. So you see at once, all those disagreeable, and often dangerous vices, are not natural to the horse, but are acquired in different ways in the course of their lives.

The balky horse was perhaps at first kind and gentle, but was overloaded, or put to work with a breast sore or tender from labor performed the day before. The rearing horse was naturally clever and quiet, but being spirited and ambitious, instead of caressing him to make him quiet, they applied the lash. The kicking horse, when first broke, was mild and pleasant, but perhaps some part of an old harness gave way and allowed the carriage to come against his heels. The running horse, like all such horses, was for a long time, perhaps years, a true and faithful servant, but was placed in the hands of a person not qualified to manage, or perhaps hold a well-fed but "well-broke" horse, and his natural and praiseworthy spirit could not be controlled by such a person, and the result was in this, as well as in the other cases, a "worthless and dangerous horse." Let a person trace back the history of those vicious animals, and he will find in every instance, the first, and the

exciting cause, was mismanagement. Intemperance is often the first cause. The man partially deranged, as drunkards are, is not capable of managing the horse. It is too often as the old horse was supposed to say :

“ When you are sober, I very well know,
You feed very lavish, and ride very slow;
But when you are boozy, I pay for it all,
For you ride like the d—l, and feed none at all.”

In breaking and curing the vicious horse of his acquired habits, you will strive to undo what others have done. The passions, like the muscles, grow strong, or weak, as they are called into action. That being the case, we should strive to cultivate his noble nature, and let those useless and acquired passions lie dormant, and they, like the muscles, when not exercised, will soon become weak and powerless. Always treat the vicious horse with the utmost kindness; never use the whip unless to increase his speed; gain his friendship by caresses, and then you can mould or shape him as you may choose. The horse that loves you, will not kick, bite, or run away with you. In breaking and curing the vicious horse, remember, “the merciful man is merciful to his beast.” The poor, abused horse, often deserves our sincere sympathy. He is not the horse now he was by nature, he is the *animal of our creation*, and is very often a much better animal than we could reasonably expect, when exposed almost constantly to this series of evils. Instead of wondering why the horse, at the present time, is so vicious, we should wonder why they are as good as we find them.

By kindness, applied with judgment, we can cure the worthless horse and make him again valuable, and my object in laying down the directions for the management of the vicious horse, is to teach the horseman how to apply them to all those different and varied cases that he will constantly meet while engaged in the management of the horse. For the convenience of reference I have divided those vices into four different classes : balking, rearing, kicking and running.

Prof. W. S. Clark, of Amherst, Mass., (a gentleman who has aided me materially in getting up this new and rather novel work, for which I return him my sincere thanks,) in his able

report on horses, before the Hampshire, Franklin and Hamden Agricultural Society for the year 1859, makes the following remarks:

"Finally, we must have better educated horses. It is no longer necessary, and therefore it is wrong, to use vicious, unmanageable, dangerous animals, since it has been abundantly demonstrated that every young horse may be so perfectly subdued and so nicely trained as to perform, up to the extent of his ability, exactly what an intelligent and reasonable driver may demand. How greatly would the sum total of human happiness and comfort, to say nothing of safety, be increased, if our horses were only free from those troublesome and often alarming tricks, which are the result either of their ignorance or their insubordination!"

"One horse is almost perfect, *but* he pulls away when hitched with anything less than a cable;—another is very smart and kind, while you have hold of him, *but* if left for a moment to himself, springs into a gallop and leaves you alone;—this horse runs away if his tail gets over the line, which it is very apt to do, and that one, if anything touches his hind legs;—here is one of the very best, *but* goes when and where he chooses; and closely related to him is another, all right, *if* you can only manage to tumble into the wagon before he starts;—this one kicks, that one bites, and another strikes with his fore feet. One is rendered unmanageable by the sound of a gun, or steam whistle, or band of music, and another is terribly afraid of a locomotive, or train of cars, or even of a railroad track: some will shy at a stone, or a stump, or a white cow, or a bit of paper, and others at a stage-coach, or a loaded wagon, or a wheelbarrow;—one fears a robe, another an umbrella, and another his own shadow, and so on and so forth, and yet almost every horse may be broken, in one month's time, so as to be free from every one of them, and that without any more use of the whip than is barely necessary to command his attention."

CHAPTER XLVIII.

BALKING IN HARNESS.

"Oh! if I had a donkey what wouldn't go,
Do you suppose I would wallop him? Oh, no, no, no!
I would coax him, I would flatter him, I would give him some corn,
And put him in the barn where he would keep warm."

HORSES know nothing about balking, until brought into it by improper management. When the horse balks in harness, it is not from any unwillingness to perform his duty, but from some confusion, excitement, or mismanagement. They are willing and anxious to go, but they are too eager, or perhaps too ambitious, to take that steady push against the collar necessary to move a load, and for their well-intended short pulls, or jerks, at the load, receive only the curses and lash of the driver, all of which would prevent their acting with a steady, determined purpose, and the result must always be, under this course of treatment, the horse, after making numberless, well-intended efforts to move the load, at last becomes discouraged, angry, and refuses to go—*balks*. In breaking or curing the balky horse, first place on him a good strong harness, one if possible that he has been accustomed to wear, or one of the same style and finish, so as not to irritate him with any new or strange pressure. Provide yourself with a few handfuls of corn, or some other grain that he will relish. Ascertain, if you should not already know, under what peculiar circumstances he balks. By knowing this you can very often guard against the evil, and perhaps prevent the recurrence of the exciting cause. After you have placed the harness on him, allow him to stand some little time, or until he has had time to examine it, and become somewhat used to any new or strange pressure; then take down your reins and commence driving him around. If he should appear in any way restless, or inclined to stop, stop

and caress him, and perhaps give him a few kernels from your pocket. It is better to stop the balky horse before he stops of his own accord, if possible. The horse never stops without giving or throwing out some signal. Different horses have different signals by which they give the watchful driver to understand they will not proceed much farther. Many horses, before they stop, look back, others drop their tails, while others perhaps, begin to step short, and gradually settle back into their breeching. All horses, by some one of the above signals, or in some other way, give plain and timely warning of the approaching trouble. Now, by closely watching every motion of the horse, we can always ascertain in what that particular signal or warning consists, and by understanding this peculiar characteristic of the horse, we can always foresee the threatening evils, and either prevent it entirely, or be prepared to meet it with less danger to ourselves and carriages than we otherwise would. Drive him around in this way, stopping him often, while you caress and talk to him. In talking to the horse, always speak to him in a low, gentle voice, call him by his name when you address him. Whenever you wish your horse to start, stop, or perform any other action, first call him by his name, and then tell him with a pleasant voice what you want. When you can drive him around, turn him this and that way, stop, and start him when you please, there would be no danger in placing him before a good, strong sulky. First, let him examine it; work slowly, take your own time. If your horse should happen to be one of those confirmed balkers, better set apart some one day for breaking him, and have no other business on hand. After you have placed him before the sulkey, lead him around for a short time, and if he appears quiet, you may take down the reins, and gradually work back, behind the sulky. Now, if you can drive him around in this way, stop, start, and turn him any way you choose, you can, while he is walking along, gently draw yourself up into the sulkey seat, and drive him around. Watch him closely, whenever you discover any of his signals, talk to him, and if necessary stop him, caress him, and if he again appears quiet, drive him along. Sometimes it may be necessary to dismount, walk around him, and perhaps feed him from your pocket. By stopping him be-

fore he stops of his own accord, we can often succeed in breaking up the *habit* of stopping. If he should stop (as they often will) and refuse to go, don't strike or urge him: lay down your reins, and allow him to stand; loosen his check, and bring the collar forward. The horse, whenever he balks or refuses to go, if allowed to stand a very short time, without being whipped or urged to go, will, invariably, begin to grow restless and uneasy, and perhaps commence to paw, look around, or in some way give us to understand he is now willing to go again; and will very soon, if not disturbed, make the effort to go. This is another peculiar and never-failing characteristic of the horse, and any man, in the least conversant with the nature of the horse, must have noticed this singular trait. Now, the horse man, by understanding this never-failing characteristic of the horse, can always succeed in getting him along without resorting to the whip, or any other harsh means. All he has to do, is to wait patiently until the "spirit moves," or he is disposed to proceed of his own accord, and then be ready to "jump aboard and travel on." We can often succeed, by caresses and otherwise, in making him start much sooner than he otherwise would. All that is necessary in breaking the balky horse, is to treat him with the utmost kindness, watch him closely, whenever you think he is about to stop, guard against it, and if possible, prevent it, or if he should stop, wait patiently until he is again ready to go, and then be prepared to act with him. By following these directions you will have no trouble in making the most confirmed balker again true and valuable. When you can manage him without any difficulty before the sulky, you can place him before any other light carriage, and gradually add to his load, until he will haul any reasonable load required of him. Gain his love by kindness. Cultivate his noble nature, and let those old and useless passions lie dormant and inactive, until they will become weak and powerless.

CHAPTER XLIX.

KICKING IN HARNESS.

KICKING in the harness is one of those dangerous but common vices or habits that our horses soon acquire by improper management while breaking, or, as is often the case, the horse remains gentle and kind for several months, perhaps years, and then suddenly acquires the habit of kicking, by having some part of an old rotten or weak harness give way, and allow the carriage to come in contact with his heels. Many of those "confirmed kickers" had better be disposed of at once, at any price, or even destroyed, rather than attempt to break them, as many of them would be almost worthless, even if you could succeed in breaking them. But again, there are some few that are not only beautiful, but would be really valuable animals, if you could succeed in curing them of this one vice, and for the cure of such the following directions are intended. In the management of the kicking horse, always place on him a good, strong harness, one that he has been in the habit of wearing, if possible, for the irritation of different straps from those he has been in the constant habit of feeling, is sufficient excuse with many horses to demolish everything behind them if possible. Whenever you place him before any carriage, let it be a strong one, the sulky is always to be preferred. Let the shafts be long, strong and wide. In the first place, ascertain, if you should not already know, under what particular circumstances he manifests this vice; what peculiar irritation is necessary to make him kick, and lastly, how he kicks. Now if you can ascertain under what circumstances he kicks, you can often avoid or remove the cause, and by knowing the particular irritation necessary, (perhaps getting the line under his tail,) you

can guard against or remove the exciting cause, and then by knowing beforehand how he kicks, you will be the better prepared to meet the danger. The kicking horse, like the balky horse, never kicks without giving us some never failing signal of his intentions. Different horses have different hints or signals by which they give the intelligent horseman timely warning. Some horses, before they kick, shake their heads, or throw back their ears, while others, perhaps, give the tail a sort of twist or flirt, or cling it tightly down. These characteristic signals of the horse, are fully understood among the horses themselves. Watch, for instance, a number of young horses while in the field at play, or even in anger. You will notice the fact, that the horse, before he kicks, gives his playmate, or perhaps rival, a peculiar hint or signal, which he understands and immediately acts upon by endeavoring to get out of the way if possible, or prepare himself to receive the blow from his opponent's heels. Now the horseman, by understanding this never failing trait of the horse, can turn it to good account in the management of the horse.

In breaking the kicking horse, place him before a strong sulky: treat him with the utmost kindness; first gain, if possible, his friendship and love by caresses, and by feeding him occasionally a few kernels from your pocket. Lead him around at first. Watch every motion, until you ascertain what his particular signal consists in. Whenever he appears in the least excited, stop and caress him. Stop him if possible before he commences to kick, and in that way you will often succeed in breaking up the habit. When you can lead him around, stop, start, and turn him in any direction, take down your lines and drive him around. If he kicks whenever he becomes excited, watch him closely, and keep him quiet. If he kicks by getting the reins under his tail, (as many do,) you can often remedy this by docking and pricking, or by using them very carefully, and keeping the lines away from their tails for some little time, you can often break up the habit entirely; or you can cure any young horse of kicking whenever he gets the lines under his tail, by carefully, cautiously and gradually using him to having them there. You can at first, while in his stall, place them under his tail, and then pull them out. Repeat this quite often,

until he will care nothing about them, then place him before a strong sulky, and then gently at first place them under his tail. Repeat this often, or almost constantly, until he will not resent or resist their being put under his tail, either accidentally or by design. If he should kick from the irritation of some part of the harness, or from the whiffletrees striking his heels, you can in the same gradual way accustom him, if necessary, to their presence. In all your intercourse with the horse, always treat him with kindness. Never scold or fret at him; never fetter or confine him; give him the free use of every limb, and never use the whip unless to increase his speed. The horse is not naturally disposed to injure you; he has contracted that vice by bad management, and really deserves our sympathy instead of our chastisement.

The horse that is kindly treated, if he should in a thoughtless moment, and perhaps under some temporary excitement, throw out his signal, as much as to say "look out for your eyes," would, after taking a second sober thought, perhaps recall some one of the many kindnesses received, drop his tail, throw his ears again forward, in a pleasant manner, as much as to say, "keep your seat, don't be frightened, for I am at the helm, please pardon my thoughtlessness."

By treating the horse according to the directions laid down in this work, you will never fail to make the worst kicker again safe, gentle and valuable.

CHAPTER L.

REARING IN HARNESS.

REARING in the harness is one of those vicious habits that our young horses soon acquire, under the management of ignorant, or thoughtless drivers, especially if they happen to be those spirited, or ambitious animals, that are all life. But, unlike many other vices of the horse, it is attended with but little danger, and the horse is soon broke, or cured even in confirmed cases, if properly managed. The rearing horse, being spirited, was eager to go, and if not allowed to proceed at once, or if sharply spoken to, or the whip applied, becomes uneasy and restless, and finally if not allowed to proceed, rears up perhaps several times, or until allowed to go. The rearing horse, was perhaps, by nature, one of the best of horses, but being possessed of an eager and nervous disposition, could not bear restraint unless combined with kindness, and very soon by improper management contracted the disagreeable habit of rearing. The rearing horse, like the balky or kicking horse, has his peculiar signal, by which he gives the observing horseman timely warning of his intentions. Different horses, have different signals. Sometimes, before the horse rears, he commences to paw, snort, or shake his head, while others perhaps, toss their heads, or champ their bit, or in some peculiar way, give us never failing warning they will if not prevented rear up. Now by watching the horse closely, we can soon ascertain in what his peculiar warning consists, and either prevent it entirely, or be prepared to meet it in such a manner, as will do us the least injury. In breaking or curing the rearing horse, treat him with the utmost kindness. First, ascertain under what circumstances he rears, or what particular irritation is necessary to call out their vice, and by ascertaining the cause, we can often remove it entirely, and then the effect will cease. All that is necessary generally, to cure the rearing

horse, is to treat him kindly, caress and keep him quiet; but if he should happen to be confirmed in his habit some other course must be taken. Place him before a strong sulky; let every part of your harness be strong, and if possible, one he has been in the habit of wearing, so as not to irritate him with any new pressure. At first, it may be necessary to lead him. Stop often, and caress him, turn him around, first this and then that way. Whenever he appears restless, caress him, and feed a few kernels from your pocket. Watch him closely until you have ascertained, in what his signal consists, and by keeping an eye on him, you can easily prevent his rearing, and in a short time break up the habit entirely. If possible stop him before he rears, strive to keep him quiet. When you can lead him around, stop, start, and turn in every direction without his becoming restless, or angry, take your reins and drive him for a short time until you can drive him in any direction, and then get on the sulky. Whenever he rears up (as they sometimes will) go to his side talk to him, call him by his name, rub his forehead, pat and caress him, and feed him from your pocket. In this way, he will soon become attached to you, and would sooner stand by your side and receive caresses and other rewards than to rear up and leave perhaps his only friend behind. This vice is more troublesome than dangerous, and, as is generally the case, the horse is in every other respect a valuable animal; we are always anxious to rid him of this one "besetting sin," as it is so easily accomplished. By following the simple rules here laid down, the rearing horse soon becomes safe and valuable.

CHAPTER LI.

RUNNING IN HARNESS.

RUNNING away in harness is another of those dangerous as well as costly vices the young horse acquires by improper management. This vice, by many writers on the vices of horses, is considered incurable, when once the habit is established. But by observation, as well as experience, I have every reason to believe that this vice, as well as others of a less serious nature, can be permanently cured if treated according to the directions laid down in this work. Many of our run-away horses were for several years perfectly kind ; but by some mismanagement became not only unsafe, but dangerous. From being valuable animals, they became valueless or worthless.

Some horses acquire the habit by first being frightened ; others by being left unfastened, or not properly fastened, and allowed to break away and run ; while others run from mere ambition. The driver allows them to get so excited that when he would fain "slack their speed," or stop them, he finds, but too late, he does not possess the necessary strength to check them in their headlong speed, and when they are once under full motion, and no one is capable of checking their speed, then woe to the harness, carriage, and horses, to say nothing of the lives and limbs there endangered.

In breaking and curing the run-away horse, treat him with all that kindness his noble nature deserves. Strive by every means in your power to gain his love and confidence ; let no

opportunity escape to caress and flatter him. As soon as you can get the horse to love you, you have little cause to fear him, for the horse that really loves his master, will not be very likely to bite, strike, kick, or run away with him, or in any way endanger his life. If, in a thoughtless moment, while overflowing with life and ambition, he should make the attempt, when he received the check from the bit, and heard the familiar voice of his best friend calling on him to stop, would he not be very likely to heed the voice and submit to the rein of one from whom he had been in the constant habit of receiving caresses and other rewards?

In driving the run-away horse, always provide yourself with a good, strong harness. Many a valuable horse has been ruined, and numberless lives lost by having some part of an old, rotten and worthless harness give way. Place in his mouth a good, strong, curb bit—one capable of controlling, or holding him if necessary—and then you will be prepared, if gentle means fail, or some unavoidable accident should occur and he should attempt to run, you could teach him at once that it is "thus far and no farther." When the horse ascertains you can really hold him, he will yield to the bit, and seldom make the second attempt, and by treating the horse with great kindness, you soon rob him of every desire to injure you, or flee from you. While driving your horse, drive very slow. The horse never runs without first giving his attentive driver timely warning. Some horses, before they start to run, toss their heads, or give a peculiar snort, while others give their tail a peculiar twist. All horses, in some way give us to understand they are about to "be going," some hint we soon learn by watching them closely. If the horse runs whenever he becomes excited, while driving, drive him slowly, talk to him, call him by his name, if necessary, get down from your seat and walk around him, caress and feed him. If company should prove to be exciting, avoid it at first, and then gradually use him to company. I have never had any trouble in breaking the most confirmed run-aways. All that is necessary is kindness, patience, judgment and ingenuity. Ascertain, if you do not already know, under what circumstances he runs; this is all that is generally necessary, and then by removing the cause,

or guarding against it, your horse is soon broke. Ascertain as soon as possible, what his peculiar hint or signal consists in, and then, by keeping close watch over him, you can always foresee the evil, and prevent it entirely, or be prepared to check him up, or "set him up" before it is too late. By driving him slowly, and watching him closely, you will be able always to control him without his once getting the start of you. Never trust him one moment; be always prepared to "set him up," if necessary, while you can hold a "tete-a-tete" with him, and turn the threatening storm into sunshine.

By watching them closely, and not allowing them to get the advantage of us, the passion for running will gradually wear off, and those dangerous and restless passions, by not being called into action, gradually lose their power, and the once vicious, dangerous and worthless horse becomes again kind, safe and valuable. He has lost all desire to run or flee from you, and would now much sooner run to, than from you.

CHAPTER LII.

RULES FOR SELECTING A GOOD HORSE.

"Look when a painter would surpass the life
In limning out a well proportioned steed,
His art with nature's workmanship at strife,
As if the dead the living should exceed ;
So did this horse excel a common one,
In shape, in courage, color, pace and bone.

Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long,
Broad breast, full eyes, small head, and nostrils wide,
High crest, short ears, straight legs, and passing strong,
Thin mane, thick tail, broad buttock, tender hide ;
Look, what a horse should have, he did not lack,
Save a proud rider on so proud a back."

"Sometimes he trots, as if he told the steps
With gentle majesty, and modest pride ;
Anon he rears upright, curvets and leaps,
As he would say, lo ! thus my strength is try'd;
And thus I do to captivate the eye
Of the fair breeders that is standing by."

William Shakspere.

As every man is more or less liable to be deceived and imposed upon, by interested or dishonest horse dealers, and from ignorance of the proper shape, and qualifications necessary to constitute a good horse, are not only liable to be deceived and disappointed, but are often swindled out of their money, I have endeavored in a brief way, to describe what I consider the distinguishing characteristics of a good horse of all work, or a good business horse.

The head should be rather small and lean, the forehead broad, square, and the profile straight.

The jowls thin but muscular, and set well apart.

The nostrils large, full and prominent, and showing a bright red membrane within.

The muzzle small, lean, firm and delicate.

The lips close, firm and thin.

The ears small, sprightly, clear, and almost transparent, they should be upright, and have a fine taper from the roots to the tips, which should be pointed and turn a little inward.

The eye full, large and prominent, roving bold and eager, but mild and pleasant, the lids should be well open when at rest.

The neck should be of moderate length and taper well towards the head, slightly curving on the top, and very slightly curved underneath.

The mane rather long and thick, but not heavy.

The withers high and thin.

The shoulders long and oblique, thin and flat at the top, with the point low down and well forward.

The back short, broad and nearly straight.

The body round and deep at the shoulders.

The ribs start from the back-bone in a direction nearly horizontal. The last should come out near the hip bone or be what we call "well ribbed up."

The flanks full and deep.

The hips long, wide and muscular.

The croup full, round and a little sloping.

The tail full, heavy, and carried well up.

The stifle wide, and the stifle joint well forward.

The quarters full and plump, and the muscles of the thigh should continue plump and full well down to the hock.

The limbs short.

The fore-legs straight, and well-spread at the chest, and stand nearly perpendicular.

The fore-arms long, wide at the top, and taper gradually to the knee, with the muscle plump and full in front.

The knee wide and flat, free from flesh, clean and compact.

The cannon short, lean and free from meat. The back sinews should be large and flinty, and stand well out from the bone.

The legs thin, wide and sinewy.

The fetlock not round, but rather wide, thicker in front, than behind.

The pasterns short, and slightly sloping.

The hoof nearly round, open at the heel, smooth and hard, straight in front, from the hair to the toe, and not high behind.

The hair soft, short and glossy

The height between 14 and 15 hands.

The weight some ten or eleven hundred pounds.

The gait. When travelling, his feet should be raised only enough to clear the inequalities of the ground, carried well forward in straight lines, and set down evenly, so that the entire sole comes upon the ground at the same time.

The fore-legs should bend well at the knee, instead of the legs being raised principally by the movement of the shoulder.

The hind-legs should be taken up light and quick, and be carried well forward under the body, and have a peculiar, nervous, springy "pick up." The step should not be long, neither too short. Observation can alone determine when it is right.

Such a horse as I have described, I feel confident, will prove admirably adapted to all ordinary kinds of service. Such a horse will be hardy, healthy and easily kept; docile, gentle, intelligent, always ready for use, and easily taught to perform any kind of service, or perhaps,

Like Flora Temple, beat the morning wind,
And leave the annals of the turf behind;
Carry like lightning the revolving wheels,
And pick up miles upon her flying heels!
Made up of steel and gutta-percha springs,
She darts along as if she went on wings;
And peerless now, compels the world perforce
To own her Empress of the Trotting Course.

—New Year's Address.

CHAPTER LIII.

RULES FOR TELLING THE AGE OF THE HORSE.

- At 1 year old, the colt has six nippers, and four grinders above and below in each jaw.
- At 2, The mark in central nippers will be much shorter and fainter, and all the nippers will be flat, and about this time the fifth grinder appears.
- At 3, The mark in the two central nippers is nearly worn out; he has now six grinders in each jaw, above and below, the first and fifth level with the others, and the next protruding.
- At 4, The central nippers will be fully developed ; the sharp edge somewhat worn off, and the mark shorter, wider and fainter. The next pair will be up, but will be small, with mark deep, and extending quite across them. The sixth grinder is level with the others, and the tushes begin to appear.
- At 5, The corner nippers are quite up, with the long deep mark irregular on the inside ; the tush is much grown, the grooves have almost or quite disappeared, and the outer surface is regularly convex. The sixth molar is quite up, and the third wanting.
- At 6, The mark on the central nippers is worn out. The tush has attained its full growth, being nearly or quite one inch in length ; convex outward, concave neither tending to a point, and the extremity somewhat curved; the third grinder is fairly up, and all the grinders are level. The horse has now a perfect mouth.
- At 7, The mark is now worn out in the four central nippers. The tush is somewhat altered, it is rounded at the edge; still round without ; and beginning to get round inside.

- At 8. The tush is rounder in every way ; the mark is gone from all the bottom nippers, and it may almost be said to be out of the mouth, there is nothing remaining in the lower nippers to clearly show the age of the horse.
- At 9. The mark will be worn out from the middle nippers of the upper jaw.
- At 10. The mark will disappear from the next.
- At 11. The mark will disappear from all. Up to ten or eleven it is possible to tell the age of the horse almost to a certainty ; but after this period, we can only approach within a few years up to twenty or twenty-one. We now judge from the shape of the upper surface of the nippers.
- At 8. They are all oval, the length of the oval running across from tooth to tooth ; but as the horse gets older, the teeth diminish in size.
- At 9. The centre nippers are evidently so.
- At 10. The others begin to have the oval shortened..
- At 11, The second pair of nippers are quite rounded.
- At 13. The corner ones have that appearance.
- At 14, The faces of the central nippers become triangular.
- At 17, They are all so.
- At 19. The angles begin to wear off, but in a reversed direction, viz : from outwards, inward.
- At 21, They all now wear this form.

After the horse has attained this advanced age, we can often guess very near the age of the horse by the deepening hollow over the eye, grey hairs around the head and muzzle ; thinness and hanging down of the lips ; sharpness of the withers ; sinking of the back ; lengthening of the quarters; and the disappearance of windgalls, spavins, and tumors of every kind.

It would be folly to expect perfect accuracy at this advanced age of the horse, when we are bound to confess that the rules which we have already laid for determining this matter at an earlier period, although recognized however generally, and referred to in all the courts of justice, will not guide us in every case, as there is “exceptions to all rules.”

C H A P T E R L I V .

THE POOR OLD HORSE.

FOR the benefit of those who may now be the owner of some old and worthless horse—one that on account of old age and hard service performed, is rendered almost helpless—and to rid themselves of the burden are thinking of “trading them off,” or turning them out on the “common for to gnaw,” instead of feeding, protecting and keeping them, after the infirmities of old age have rendered them useless, for the labor performed and good done in their youth; a horse that has rendered his master faithful service for many a long year; that has given his life and strength without a murmur, and not only added to his master’s pleasures, but hundreds if not thousands to his coffers, I append the following beautiful lines. They not only faithfully portray the feelings and emotions that many an old horse must necessarily have, (if they are really possessed of feelings, which many men appear to doubt, judging from the cruel and inhuman manner in which they treat them), but also strikingly portray the situation and fortunes of many of the human family, that have spent not only their youth, life and strength, but substance, for the benefit of their children, but now, like the old horse, when no longer a profitable slave, are turned out to endure the “cold winds, the hail, rain and snow.”

THE LAMENTATION OF A POOR OLD HORSE.

My clothing 'twas once of the linsey wool so fine,
My mane it hung down, and my coat it did shine;
But now I'm growing old, and my nature doth decay,
My master frowns upon me, and one day I heard him say,
"Poor old horse, let him die."

My keeping 'twas once on the best of corn and hay,
I fed in fresh meadows among the flowers so gay;
But now there's no such thing that is offered me at all,
I'm forced to nip the short grass that grows along the wall.
Poor old horse, let him die.

He's old and he's lazy, he's clumsy, dull and slow,
He eats up all my hay, and he browses on my straw.
He is neither fit to ride or in the cart to draw,
So whip him, kill him, to huntsmen let him go.
Poor old horse, let him die.

My skin to the huntsman they freely now will give,
My body to the hounds, which they gladly will receive.
They will gnaw my nimble limbs which have run so many miles,
Over hedges, ditches, valleys gay, over dales and over hills.
Poor old horse, let him die.

Mankind, ungrateful for services that's past,
Expose me to the cold wind, and to the northern blast.
How can you think it hard, or any disgrace,
When I compare my feelings unto the human race.
Poor old horse, let him die.

When Nature has done her last and her worst,
She cannot do more, then return me to the dust.
It's many a load I've carried all on the cart and sled,
But now I'm growing old, must be knocked on the head.
Poor old horse let him die.

1 Aug 1861.

NOTE TO THE PUBLIC.

The reason why those "numerous engravings" do not appear in this book, as many of my friends had reason to expect, is this: I, like many others, placed confidence in a "supposed friend," who "pocketed my money," and left me "minus the means" to carry out my first intentions; but still hope, in a future edition, if I should not have the misfortune to make the acquaintance of another Tommy Bean, to be able to fulfil my former engagements.



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